14 MAR 1927

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO- 62— BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 14 1927 ONE ANNA

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Mar.	RAZMAK†‡	—	10,602
23 „	CHINA‖	—	7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 „	RANCHI	—	16,650
16 „	RAZMAK†	—	10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA	—	16,568
30 „	MOOLTAN x	—	20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK	— MALWA *	10,940
21 „	RANPURA	—	16,585
28 „	DELTA	— MALOJA x	20,937
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK	— MOREA *	10,918
18 „	CHINA		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK	— MANTUA *	10,902
16 „	MALWA x		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK	— MONGOLIA x	16,504
30 „	RANPURA	—	16,585

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles.— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £108

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th Mar	MANDALA	8,346
14th April	MARGHA	8,268
12th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
15th Mar.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
20th „	KIDDERPORE	For China & Japan
21st „	TASMANIA-MARU, ..	For Japan.
29th „	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st „	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
@Awa Maru	6028	28 Feb.	13 Mar.
Seiyo Maru	6550	10 Mar.	22 „
Hyeisan Maru	4614	15 „	26 „
xTokushima M.	5976	18 „	23 „
Hankow Maru	4104	23 „	6 Apr.
Moji Maru	3757	23 „	6 „
Sado Maru	5898	23 „	11 „

x For Karachi
@ Calls at Colombo.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—
Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Est s, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas,
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22327.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
14th Mar.	VITA	—	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
16th „	WARINA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
16th „	KARAPARA	—	East & South Africa.
18th „	VARELA	..	Busreh via Karachi

* Cargo Steamer does not carry passenger

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Rs. Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS :—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS :—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS :—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS :—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to :—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel : "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent : A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1903.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
A R116

WANTED—AGENTS for Horn, Nut, Pearl and Metal Buttons, Pearl Safety-pins, Hair-pins, etc. S. CHANDA BROS. & CO., Bansibazar, Dacca.
R102

WANTED—5 CLERKS for Forest Department, Stationmasters, Numbertakers, Goods Clerks for Railways. Apply with two annas stamp to Box No. 1935 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R115

WANTED CANVASSERS—Earn more than one hundred in spare time Stamps for particulars Apply Box No. 1933 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R112

WANTED—THREE NUMBERTAKERS, Two TRAINCLERKS, four PARCEL-CLERK, for Railway and 7 CLERKS for other Departments. Apply with two annas stamp to MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, DELHI.
A R114

GRADUATES, desirous of spiritual training should apply to the following with testimonials of health, education and character. Boarding, lodging, training, etc., all free of charge. SUPDT. MOHERASHRAM DNYAN-MANDIR, Ahmednagar.
A 28283

WANTED—SIGNAL INSPECTORS, capable of supervising erection and maintenance of Interlocking apparatus as well as electrical equipment of same. Pay maximum Rs. 170 per month. Apply stating qualifications to the DEPUTY MANAGER, ENGINEERING, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.
A 28277

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal. Experienced and qualified as M. D. Edin: or Lond: Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications including free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Applicants are to state fully about their qualifications, experience, age and nationality, addressed to The PRIVATE SECRETARY, Nawab Begam, Bhopal.
A 28242

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

DRIED APPLES, CHEMICALLY BLEACHED, INJURES HEALTH. Eat only pure apple flakes, the food fruit that enriches brain, blood and ensures health. AGENTS WANTED for same and also our concentrated Sarsaphrilla. E. E. PRODUCE AGENCY, Post Box 253, Madras.
F. R104

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published n these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 18th instant (HOLI) and MONDAY, the 21st instant (JAMSHEDI NAOROZ), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th March 1927.
28263

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE Auction of the right of occupying stalls for sale of Vegetables, Fruit, Spices, Provisions, etc., (except fish, meat and eggs), in the newly constructed Gilder Tank Market at Grant Road, will be held on 17th March, 1927, at 8 a.m. (B. T.) on the spot.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.

A. C. Markets Office March 1927.
28267

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

REVISION OF
TARIFF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association have decided to effect wide revisions in their Tariff Rules and Regulations all of which definitely will come into operation on the 31st March, 1927. Under the new Tariffs all rates are strictly net and "subject to no rebate or discount whatsoever" other than allowances for approved Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

Members of the Association are authorised to grant temporary cover for a period in no case exceeding 30 days but no policy or renewal receipt will be issued without pre-payment of the full premium.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.
28247

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ABOLITION OF THE EXTRA CHARGE FOR LOCAL TWO ROUTES SEASON TICKETS.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1927, the extra charges at present levied on local two route season tickets available by both the main line and the Harbour branch will be abolished and season tickets from stations on the Kurla-Kaylan section including the Chembur branch to Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus and vice versa will be available by both the main line and the Harbour branch without extra charge.

Also from the same date season tickets from Sion, Matunga, Dadar and Byculla to Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus and vice versa will be available to and from the following pairs of stations:—

MAIN LINE.	HARBOUR BRANCH.
1. Sion and	Kolwada.
2. Matunga and	Gowari.
3. Dadar and	Gowari.
4. Byculla and	Reay Road.

A. P. GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March, 1927.
28260

LEGAL NOTICES.

N THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Bai KAMLABAI, widow of Shah Tribhowandas Kesurdas, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khatarali Lane outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SHAH KARSONDAS MADHAVDAS and DWARKADAS VALLABHDAS, both of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing respectively at Bhuleshwar and Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay respectively, the Executors named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of March, 1927.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
28276

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3965 of 1924.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., ...Plaintiffs

Versus.

S. NARAYEN AND CO. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri Taluka Bandra, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana, containing by admeasurement 2465 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under entry No. 103, Survey No. 30, New Pot No. 11, Old Pot No. 17; Akar 2-2-0 area 12-1|2 Gunthas or thereabouts, Entry No. 103, Survey No. 30, Falni No. 7, Akar Nil, area 1|2 Gunthas or thereabouts and entry No. 114, Survey No. 32, New Pot No. 1, Old Pot No. 9, Akar Rs. 1-8-0, area of Gunthas one anna or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by a land bearing non-agricultural number and Survey No. 30 Pot No. 15, on or towards the East by the boundary of the village of Gundavli and on or towards the South by the land bearing Survey No. 32, Pot No. 2 and on the North partly by land bearing Survey No. 30, Pot No. 16, and partly by boundary of Gundavli Village and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Waman Wasudeo Moorarjan.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28230

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2735 of 1926.

(1) NOOR MAHOMED BEG MAMOMED, (2) ABOO BUCKER ABDUL REHMAN, (3) YEMNABAI, widow of Ismail Beg Mahomed and Aishabai, daughter of Beg Mahomed, Haji Abdul Rehman deceased by her constituted Attorney the said Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman all of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitants, the first two residing at Chowpatty without the Fort of Bombay and the 3rd residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

(1) NOORBAI, widow of HAJI MOOSA HAJI USMAN, (2) SULEMAN HAJI MOOSA, (3) AHMED HAJI MOOSA, (4) MAHOMED HAJI MOOSA, (5) ABDUL KARIM HAJI MOOSA, (6) MARIAMBAI, wife of Noor Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, all of Bombay Halai Mahomedan inhabitants, all residing at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

To,

AHMED HAJI MOOSA HAJI USMAN,
The 3rd Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court, against the Defendants abovenamed including yourself whereof the following is the concise Statement:

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants and each of them may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 85,629-12-3 together with interest thereon at 12 annas per cent. per mensem with quarterly rests, costs and interest on judgment at six per cent.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 30th day of March, 1927, at Eleven O'clock Standard Time, in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of the Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1927.

LITTLE AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28282

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 15th March, 1927, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—A quantity of doors windows, shutters, bullies, battens, G. I. pipes, C. I. Sheets, trusses etc., etc., at Sion Improvement Trust store-yard opposite Sion Railway Station.

Building st. No. 143A and 140C, 7534, and 7600, case Nos. 194, 272, Near Sion Railway Station opposite Improvement Trust store-yard.

Building (C. I. sheet and godown) case No. 244, Matunga Road.

Building case No. 501, 547, 598, 790, 828, 829, 886, 947, 962, 963, 982, Gowari, Matunga and Wadalla Village.

AUCTION SALE of old iron, wire rope, life jackets, packing cases, laterine, one cond boiler, rubber scrap, galley gear, broken china, old linen, etc., iron steam tank (empty casks, drums, tins and steel barrels), wooden horse stalls fittings: A wooden barge, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard and P. and O. Dock, Mazagaon the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, (MONDAY), the 14th March 1927, at 2-30 pm. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes perambulator, etc., etc.

By the order of the Office concerned:—
One lot grey shirtings.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—
109 pieces flanlettes.

By the order of Messrs. Rajli Bros.:—
A big lot of shirtings, jaconets, nainsooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

READ

WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Sav.. The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief W. J. Thunderface
Encarnacio Marquez
Pat Mannigin
Tommy Pedro
Ewell Peterson.
Jno. Cannon
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

AMUSEMENTS

Stupendous!
Super Drama

The GREATER GLORY
11 Reels
A FIRST NATIONAL PRODUCTION
written for the screen by June Mathis from Edith O'Shaughnessy's novel "Viennese Medley"
with
CONWAY TEARLE
ANNA Q. NILSSON
and a cast including
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
Special Matinee on March 18th at 4 P.M.
DON'T MISS THIS SUPER DRAMA
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAST CHANCE
TO SEE
20 IRVING'S MIDGETS 20
CHEFALO PALMERO
FEW MORE DAYS
REDUCED MATINEE
EVERY DAY at 6 p.m. FOR CHILDREN
TO-NIGHT 9-30 P.M.
DON'T DENY THE KIDDIES
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOOK BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE:
Booking at Rose and Co., upto 4 p.m.
From 5 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Robert Hichen's famous play
The Voice FROM THE Minaret
featuring NORMA TALMADGE
What is a vow to God or man when two are swayed in the deserts spell.

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The most beloved play of a generation.
PEG O' MY HEART
featuring
LAURETTE TAILOR
A photoplay of joy and youth and love.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 DAILY
Saturday and Sunday extra at 3-30.
TO-NIGHT! - - - THIS WEEK!
Episodes 1, 2, 3 & 4. 8 Parts
"OFFICER 444"
Starring
BEN WILSON and NEVA GERBER.
Can a Machine prove a man's innocence or guilt? Psychologists say that it can.
SEE—
"OFFICER 444"
ALSO
HAROLD LLOYD in
"KICKED OUT"

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
United Pictures Syndicate's
Sensational Social Picture
GLORY OF VIRTUE
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 12.

May	13.97
July	14.10
October	14.26
December	14.42
January	14.44
Middling Spot	14.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 12.

May	13.96
July	14.09
Middling Spot	14.00

NEW YORK.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).
Market was closed.
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—
Market was closed.
NEW ORLEANS, 9-55 A.M.:—
Market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 12.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—15-7/8.

NEW YORK, DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 12.

Demand Bills	484.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	350

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 12.

March	7.28
April	7.35
May	7.44
June	7.49
July	7.56
August	7.59
September	7.60
October	7.62
November	7.64
December	7.66
January	7.68
February	7.70
March	7.72
Middling Spot	7.61

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 12.

Scinde Good	5.80
Scinde, Fully Good	6.00
Scinde Fine	6.20
Bengal Good	5.90
Bengal Fully Good	6.10
Bengal Fine	6.30
Oomra Good	6.30
Oomra Fully Good	6.55
Oomra Fine	6.80
Broach Good	6.25
Broach Fully Good	6.55
Broach Fine	6.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 12.

March	13.20
April	13.20
May	13.20
June	13.22
July	13.25
August	13.28
September	13.37
October	13.39
November	13.44
December	13.53
January	13.46
February	13.46
March	13.46
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.60

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 12.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
March/April shipment sellers 50.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
March/April shipment sellers 59/9.
Wheat, Australian:—
March/April shipment sellers 53/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May/June shipment quoted 51/3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 12.
Cottonseed, Bombay:—
March/April shipment quoted £8/15/0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
March/April shipment offered £20/2/6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
March/April shipment quoted £20/0/0.

LINSEED.

London, March 12.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
March/April shipment sellers £17/10/0.
April/May shipment buyers £17/2/6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
March/April shipment value £15/0/0.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
March/April shipment offered £18/15/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 12.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
April delivery sellers 30/9.
May/Aug. delivery sellers 36/9.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 11.
Demand Bills 484.51

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 887.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 1/2.
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 134.90.
London—Rome Liras 109.00.
London—Berlin Maks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 11.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C	£ 19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 10
National Bank	£ 48
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£ 87-1/8
Conversion Loan	£ 75-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 59-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 68-3/4
Consols	£ 54-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 91-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 12.

	Per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loans	3-3/8
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4
Bank Bills 3 months	4-11/32
Bank Bills 6 months	4-11/32
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5-1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 12.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	28.21
T.T. Milan on London	108.97
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.04

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot:
Buyers 1/8-1/4
Sellers 1/8-1/2
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers 1/8
Sellers 1/8-1/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
March per cwt. 17/9.
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/6.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 17/9.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 17.8-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/9-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 12.

Silver:—China sold. Bazars small buyers. Market closed quiet with uncertain tendency.

Spot	25-7/16
Forward	25-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 12.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4/10-3/4

SALES

Liverpool, March 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	30

COFFEE.

New York, March 11.
Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—15-7/8.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

The gold market continues quiet with a limited demand.

Ready Gold	21	5	9
Fagun Delivery	21	5	9
Chaitra Delivery	21	4	8

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Narrow Easy market. Early improvement cost, later on further Liquidation—Less buying. Futures 6 to 2 Point Lower. Spot 5 Points Easter at 14.20c.

LOCAL:—Advanced on Scattered Buying. Declined on profit taking—Sewri closed Easy.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable to-day.

New York—May Highest. 14-14 (10-12 a.m.)
Lowest 14.00 (2-57 p.m.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 11th inst. as under:—

"Long liquidation continues."

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co's report:—

Whilst the easiness in the Home markets may develop further we think that it will be met by renewed trade buying, and consequently we advise purchases in easy markets.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's Report.—The American market has eased of late owing to the South offering more freely on rallies and a slight falling off in demand. In view however of the generally improved trade conditions and the fact that America has not risen to any very great extent over the lowest price touched, a material decline from the present level does not appear likely. With regard to our local market, the disparity compared to Americans still continues with the result that the import of American cotton into Bombay is already over a lakh of bales and it is expected that at least a further equal quantity if not more will arrive. However, the sentiment here continues to remain bullish as it is helped by buying by the Japanese and higher rates obtainable for spot cotton here and upcountry owing to the smallness of our crop this year. Also, the belief is popular that our market has not a scope of much decline. We would not however favour purchases in our market which is comparatively so dear after a rapid rise of over Rs. 50 per candy, although later on we believe in higher prices.

AMERICANS:

The New York futures market opened steady and after improving 9 points declined on further long liquidation and closed the lowest of the day. Near position were rather easy and the close was irregular at a decline of 6 to 2 points.

Spot Cotton ruled easy with more offerings and declined 5 points to 14.20c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point and ruled easy. The closing prices registered a decline of 2 to 4 points. Ready Cotton prices declined 1 point to 7.70d. per lb. Sales were reported 10,000 Bales.

There is less disposition to buy and on every advance long liquidation causes weakness in the market. The markets rule narrow with no new feature but after a continued decline this week we think it best to await further developments and should prices decline further it may be a good purchase for a quick turn only.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following further weakness of 5 points in New York futures, our market opened quiet with Broach April-May at Rs. 293 and improved to Rs. 294-8 on Scattered buying. At the advance there was profit taking by Commission houses and market ruled easy and closed as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A./M.	293	294/8	291	291/8
Broach J./A.	295/8	296/8	294	294/8
Oomra Mar.	285/8	286	283	283/8
Oomra May	285	285/8	282	282/8
Bengal May	273/8	274	272/8	273
Bengal May	270	271	269	269

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 6 points lower and our market opened for Broach April-May at Rs. 291 and improved slightly but declined on selling by local operators and jobbers. The close was easy as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A./M.	291	291/13	290/8	290/8
Broach J./A.	294	294/8	293/8	293/8
Oomra Mar.	283	283	282/8	282/8
Oomra May	282	282	281/8	281/8
Bengal Mar.	270	270	269/8	269/8
Bengal May	268.	268	267/8	267/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, March 12.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
March	204.50	plus .10
June	208.40	
September	212.90	—.10

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 12.

			Ready.	Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	280	
"	Fine	"	275	
"	F.G.	"	270	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	275	
"	F.G.	"	270	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	305/7	
Nagpur	"	"	305/7	
Yeotmal	"	"	298	
Arvi	"	"	296/98	
Amraoti	"	"	290/92	
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	290/91	
Mulkapur	"	"	285/87	
Khandesh	"	"	285	
Muthia	"	Fine "	282	
Nanded/Purna	Best	Quality.	300/5	
Purna	Average	"	285	
Parbani/Sailu	"	"	285	
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	295	
Burwah Sanavand			288	
Broach	Fine	M.G.	320	March. 315

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 12.

200	Volkart Bros., Barwaha	289
100	Ozoburin, Chandur	292
100	Ozoburin, Daruvah	293
200	Ozoburin, Aurangabad	291
200	E. D. Sassoon and Co., Broach	317
100	R. Dossa, Sindh America	315
200	Toyomankwa, Berar	291
100	Toyomankwa, Amraoti	290
200	Toyomankwa, Berar	291
100	Toyomankwa, Amraoti	290
100	Toyomankwa, C. P. No. 1	304
100	N. Fatehalli, Verabul	281
100	N. Fatehalli, Amraoti	288
100	Jamnadas Narsi, Muthia	285
100	Donmill, Latur	305
100	Shechuri Mill, Broach	320
100	Colaba Land, Khamgaon	290

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 12.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,565
Linseed	3,477
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,571
Gingellyseeds	1,355
Poppyseed	286
Groundnuts	6,072
Castorseed	6,952
Rice	7,522
Myrabollams	5,619
Cottonseeds	3,440
Mowraseed	200
Gram	1,703
Joowar	1,077
Bajree	1,500
	Tons.
Coal	1,041

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

The silver market is quiet despite better London quotations. Prices are quoted as under:—

Silver Ready	58	7	0
Fagun Delivery	58	4	0
Chaitra Delivery	58	4	0

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 12.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	214	3,02,072	2,75,601
Central India	546	2,37,449	3,08,107
Barsi and Nagar	928	1,73,536	1,70,535
Hyderabad-Gaorani	197	59,418	61,796
Berar	726	4,93,913	3,90,435
Central Provinces	1,923	2,00,859	1,97,012
Total Oomras	3,634	14,70,147	14,03,486
Dholera	316	87,516	1,58,641
N. W. Provinces	104	52,916	1,26,046
Rajputana	699	32,752	78,297
Sind-Punjab	398	99,063	2,10,282
Broach	1,885	22,981	2,23,592
Coompta & Dharwar	475	26,862	19,302
Westerns-Northerns	138	11,423	12,383
Cocoanada		395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,749	6,672
Persian		3,217	2,220
American		1,03,536	200
Egyptian and African	739	26,952	37,357
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		51	442
Total	8,429	19,39,620	12,80,396

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 3rd March.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year,	Last year
Europe	700	1,85,698	3,29,713
Japan & China	9,200	9,41,800	10,82,399
Coast Ports	100	9,267	16,785
Up-country by Rail		18,756	49,334
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		63,009	16,897
Total	10,066	12,58,679	15,34,728

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, March 12.

The Linseed market is easy with more sellers. Wheat is quiet but steady.

Linseed May	10	10	9
Wheat May	7	10	6
Wheat September	7	14	3

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

Linseed Brown Bold, Rs. 10-8 per Cwt.
Linseed Brown Small, Rs. 9-13 per Cwt.
Rapeseed Gujarat, Rs. 12-5 per Cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 12-5 per Cwt.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 11-4 per Cwt.
Castorseed Bold, Rs. 10-12 per Cwt.
Castorseed Small, Rs. 11-3 per Cwt.
Groundnut seeds Bold, Rs. 12-13 per Cwt.
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh, Rs. 13 per Cwt.
Tillseed Bold 85/15, Rs. 17-4 per Cwt.
Tillseed Small, Rs. 17 per Cwt.
Cottonseed, Rs. 4-8 per Cwt.
Wheat Delhi Pissi, Rs. 7-15 per Cwt.
Wheat Karachi Bunga, Rs. 8-2 per Cwt.
Wheat Pissi Saeni 70/30, Rs. 7-14-6 per Cwt.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

EASIER FEELING.

Bombay, March 12.

The Stock Exchange opened to-day unchanged with a quieter tendency and there was no inclination to buy. There soon appeared profit taking which continued upto the close and the market closed easy with a fair turn over of business.

Dyeing opened Rs. 948-12; Fazal at Rs. 937-8; Pearl at Rs. 560; Simplex at Rs. 160; and New Great at Rs. 368-12; and prices declined as under.

Tata Iron shares opened steady, Ordinary at Rs. 63-4 and Deferred at Rs. 190 which declined to Rs. 62-4 and Rs. 175-4 on profit taking. At the decline there was buying and prices improved and closed steady. Tata Hydros. improved to Rs. 1,065 but closed easy at Rs. 1,057-8. Burma declined to Rs. 618-12 while Cement and Steamer shares ruled steady.

There was a special enquiry for Tata Iron 2nd pref. shares which ruled firm at Rs. 84.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:—

	Paid up	Last Div.	Quotation Rs.	as
BANKS.				
Bank of India	50	1-2	75	4
Baroda	50	4	83	8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	28	10xd
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1467	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANAGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	20	8
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	30	4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	143	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	157	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	475	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	52	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865xd	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99xd	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	99xd	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	84	
Pachora Jamnsi	100	5 p.c.	89	XD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98	XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	151	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	712	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	190	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	825	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	135	10
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1058	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	985	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	572	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	850	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	545	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	253	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	620	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	182	8
Burma Corporation	10	0 6	9	12
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	45	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	5	14
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14	25	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	123	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	88	12
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	188	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	62	12
Thacker	50	..	112	
Telephone	50	Nil	40	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter	..	..	4	11
New India	25	..	21	2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1550	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/32 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1926/47. Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1928-49 Rs. 103.
Tone of Market:—Firm. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 78/6; 1945/55; Rs. 108.

Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	427	8
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	8	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	311	4
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	941	4
Bombay Industrial	108		8	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	zoy	436	4
Central India O.	10	16	532	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	142	8
Crescent	100	4	198	12
Currimbhoy	250	..	282	8
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	740	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1-2-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	270	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	28	
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	980	
Finlay	1,000	..	147	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	660	
Gokak	100	5	125	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1640	
Indian Bleaching etc.	1000	751	180	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	365	
Jamashed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	8
Kohinoor	500		1175	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	27	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	135	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1870	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2225	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	132	8
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	180	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	337	8
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	561	4
Phoenix	100	10	135	
Premier	100	..	10	4
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	605	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8400	
Simplex	100	..	163	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	533	12
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	190	
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2550	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	875	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad			427	8
Bombay Cotton			311	4
Bombay Dyeing	950	945	941	4
Century	440	436	442	8
Central India		538	436	4
Colaba Land			142	8
Crescent			198	12
Edward Sassoon			140	
Fazulbhoy	940	935	920	
Finlays			147	8
Globe				40
Gokak			125	
Indian Bleaching			180	
Indore Malwa	312 8	312 8	365	365
Kohinoor			1175	
Madhowjee			135	
Mathuradas			77	8
Meyer Sassoon			90	
Mysore			150	
New Great		332 8	333	12
Pearl	562 8	560	555 4	551 4
Pabany			270	
Phoenix			435	
Simplex			162	8
Swadeshi			533	12
Swan Mills			162	8
Tata Mills			100	
Govt. paper : 2½ per cent.			58	4
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			107	11

SHIPPING

Bombay, March 12.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. "Vita," Captain Denne, from Karachi.

S.S. "Santhia," Captain D'Cruse, from Mauritius.

S.S. "Sikh," Captain Dowly, from Moulmein.

S.S. "Tasmania Maru" Captain Maccinder from Colombo.

S.S. "Varela," Captain Halls, from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 13.

S.S. "Lanterfels," Captain Styker for Hamburg.

S.S. "Awa Maru," Captain Harada, for Kobe.

S.S. "Borne Maru," Captain Fretzni for Kobe.

S.S. "Julajyoti," Captain Kane, for Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 12.

Steamer "Tamiania Maru" for Kobe.

S.S. "Vita":—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer "Vita," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Santhia":—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Santhia," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius with a cargo of specie.

S.S. "Varela":—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Varela," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Lanterfels":—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer "Lanterfels" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. "Awa Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Awa Maru," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Borneo Maru":—The O. S. K. steamer "Borneo Maru," sailed yesterday for Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and three passengers.

S.S. "Julajyoti":—The Scindia S. N. Co.'s steamer "Julajyoti," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 12.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" from London Agents: M. M. and Co.:—

Marseilles:—19 kegs aniline colour; 30 cases castor oil; 750 bags almonds; 490 kegs lead ore; 54 cases and 8 brls. mineral water; 15 cases salad oil; 25 cases brandy; 21 cases bottled oil; 211 d|s. bleaching powders; 20 cks. hydosulphate; 21 cases saffron; 28 cases corks; 67 cases pharmuetic products; 64 cases wine; 50 bags talc; 100 bags mineral white; 17 cases liquor; 575 cases brandy; 50 cases cochinills; 12 cases yarns; 15 cases spun silk; 329 bags motor car tyres; 115 cases boot polish.

London:—41 cases medicinal goods; 66 packages scots emulsion; 21 bags surgical dressings; 21 cases quinine, 13 cases fruit salt; 10 cases gramophones; 16 cases olives; 100 cases jams; 68 cases pearl barly; 12 cases tart fruits; 26 cases pickles; 17 cases oat meals; 36 cases disinfectant fluid; 12 cases arrow roots; 29 cases castor oil; 28 cases sauce; 18 cases corn flour; 17 cases salt; 13 cases biscuits; 16 cases ovaltine; 15 cases cigarettes; 15 cases herrings; 35 cases choclates and confectionary, 10 boxes kippers; 10 cases stationary and periodicals; 21 cases perfumery; 10 bundles antafriltars metal; 16 cases bacon; 11 cases sugar sweets; 22 cases drapery; 14 cases cotton piecegoods; 30 cases iron tacks; 19 cases blacking; 10 cases cheese; 10 cases perfumed liquor colour; 2571 cases brandy; 12 cases enamells; 14 cases playing cards; 100 kegs white zinc; 61 cases cheese and hams; 18 cases cotton thread; 11 cases provisions; 13 cks. tallow; 175 cts. and 1455 cks. cement; 350 d|s, 1560 kegs, and 22 cases paint; 18 d|s. and 155 kegs oil varnish; 300 bags old newspapers; 13 cases preserves; 36 d|s., 10 cks. and 11 cases printing ink; 31 cases toilet soap; 80 tins and 20 cases gins; 218 cases wine; 106 cases win carnis; 16 cases perfumary; 209 cases cigarettes; 42 cases accumulators; 20 cases jacks; 60 cases guir; 10 cases amonia; 150 cases whisky, 10 cases cables; 10 bales hemp rope; 12 cases steel stamping; 25 cases pyrem refills; 12 packages anglers emulsar; 34 bals. packing paper; 28 packages syrup of figs; 175 bundles old newspapers; 16 cases caned fruit; 25 cases vinegars; 20 bales water proof coating; 31 bundles zinc plates; 10 cases skin ointment; 150 cases oil stores, vinegar, biscuits and essences; 50 tins marine glue; 150 cases bascuts; 50 cases bronze; 10 cases cycles; 19 cases motor car; 58 cks. and 200 bags whiting; 185 cases gui; 20 packets paper; 12 cases steel shirting; 12 packages bed steads; 16 cases confectionary; 10 cases preserves; 10 cases red land; 262 kegs white lead; 150 rolls roller void roofing; 160 cases rubber void wstic; 10 bags lead washers; 10 cases steel springs; 22 cases clamps, clips, etc.; 18 cases c. i. corn ods.; 21 cases and 5 cks insulators; 16 zinc sheets; 25 cases sosagues; 141 cases boot polish; 10 boxes species; 50 bar silver.

Aden:—32 bundles specie; 25 packages moong; 25 bags grey drills.

Gibralter:—12 cases wine; 7 cases sffron.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 12.

S.S. "Pilsna" for Trieste:—5000 cwt. seed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

S.S. "Pilsneo" for Trieste:—5000 cwt. ground nuts, Volkart Bros; 168 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Venice:—474 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Malta:—20 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S.S. "City of Paris" for Liverpool:—989 cwt. drill seed, Pohoomall Bros.; 1,000 cwt. myrabolam, Amir and Sons; 100 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—282 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 1210 bales raw cotton, Vardman Bros.; 575 bales raw cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

S.S. "Barenfels" for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.

For Hamburg:—1 case carpets, Jeena and

CALCUTTA GUNNY MARKET

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. in their weekly gunny market report, dated Calcutta, 9th instant state:

Heavy Goods: Enquiry for ready and early deliveries continued at the beginning of the week and rates have increased all round. Nitrates commanded considerable interest and for all forward positions a general business has been done up to March. Heavy cess for near have shown some easing off but otherwise values generally show an improving tendency.

For the U. K. and Continent: D. W. nitrate bags for April at Rs. 37 to Rs. 37|8, for July Rs. 35 to Rs. 35|8, for July and October Rs. 35 to Rs. 35|8; D. W. flour bags for June-August at Rs. 59|8; B. twills for read at Rs. 49 to Rs. 49|8, for March at Rs. 49 to Rs. 49|4, for April at Rs. 48|12 to Rs. 49|8; twill Sugar bags (6 x 8) 2 1|2 lbs. for Apl. 56, for April-June at Rs. 55|8; Liverpool twills for ready and March at Rs. 55 to Rs. 55|8, for early April at Rs. 55|8, for March-April at Rs. 55; Cuban sugar bags for ready at Rs. 58 to Rs. 59, for July-December at Rs. 59.

For Egypt and Levant: Twill sugar bags (6 by 8) 2 1|2 lbs. for April at Rs. 56, for April-June at Rs. 55|8; grainsacks (5 lbs.) for March at Rs. 112, for April at Rs. 113, for July-September at Rs. 110.

For the Cape and Mauritius: B. twills for ready and March at Rs. 49 to Rs. 49|8, for April at Rs. 48|12 to Rs. 49|8, for April-June at Rs. 49 to Rs. 49|12, for May-June at Rs. 49; Liverpool twills for ready and March at Rs. 55 to Rs. 55|8, for March-April at Rs. 55, for April-June at Rs. 54|8 to Rs. 55.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July-September at Rs. 49|8 to Rs. 50, for August-September at Rs. 49|8 to Rs. 50, for October at Rs. 49|8, twill ore pockets (16 ozs.) for March at Rs. 22|8; woolpacks for March at Rs. 2|6|6, for April-June at Rs. 2|6|9, for July at Rs. 2|6|9, for September at Rs. 2|6.

For Burmah and the Straits: Hy. cees for March at Rs. 52 to Rs. 51|4 to Rs. 52, for April-June at Rs. 49|4, for July-December at Rs. 49, for January-March at Rs. 48; A. twills for ready and March at Rs. 58|8, for April-May at Rs. 58|8, for November-January at Rs. 57, for December-March and January-March at Rs. 56.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay: Hy. cees for July-September at Rs. 50; B. twills for ready and March at Rs. 49 to Rs. 49|8; for April-June at Rs. 49 to Rs. 49|12, for July-September at Rs. 48|8 to Rs. 49, for July-March at Rs. 48|4 for October-December and October-March at Rs. 48|8, for January-March at Rs. 48; Liverpool twills for ready and March at Rs. 55 to Rs. 55|8, for April-June at Rs. 54|8 to Rs. 55, for July-September at Rs. 54, for July-December at Rs. 54|8.

Hessians: The market has been very firm. Shippers have done a big business for near deliveries and speculators have operated forward to a large extent. Rates in all positions show an advance and business has been done as far ahead as September, 1928.

9 porters for ready at Rs. 14|8 to Rs. 14|14, for March at Rs. 14|10 to Rs. 14|15, for April-June at Rs. 14|8 to Rs. 15, for May-June at Rs. 15, for July-September at Rs. 14|8 to Rs. 15, for October-December at Rs. 14|8 to Rs. 14|14, for October-March at Rs. 14|8 to Rs. 14|12, for January-March at Rs. 14|8 to Rs. 14|12, for April-September 1928 at Rs. 14|8.

Hessian bags 54" by 27" hd. ex. 40"—8 ozs. for March at Rs. 32 to Rs. 33, for April-June at Rs. 32. Hesian bags 56" by 28" hd. ex. 40"—8 ozs. for April-September and May-June at Rs. 34. Cotton pack (3 lbs.) for April-July at Rs. 89. 11 porters for ready at Rs. 19|3 to Rs. 19|12, for March at Rs. 19|2 to Rs. 19|12, for April-June at Rs. 19|1 to Rs. 19|6, for April-September at Rs. 19|2 to Rs. 19|4, for May-June at Rs. 19|2, for May-September at Rs. 19|4 to Rs. 19|6, for July-September at Rs. 19|4 to Rs. 19|8, for October-December at Rs. 18|12 to Rs. 19|4, for October-March at Rs. 18|8 to Rs. 18|12, for January-March at Rs. 18|8 to Rs. 18|12. 37"—10 ozs. 40" for March and early April at Rs. 19|6 to Rs. 20 basis, for April at Rs. 19|8 basis. 45"—11 ozs. for July-September at Rs. 20|8. 36"—12 ozs. 40" for March and early April at Rs. 20|12 to Rs. 21|8 basis. Wheat bags for March at Rs. 22 to Rs. 22|4. Manila wheat bags for March at Rs. 23.

BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8.
Soverign ready Rs. 13/6/6.
Soverign forward Rs. 13/7/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 58/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 58/4/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58/3/0.

London, March 11.

Bar gold ready s. 84.10 3/4.
Silver ready d. 25-11.
Silver forward 25-8.

Tone of silver.—India bought cash and forward. Market closed weak with sellers at to-day's price.

National Bank Bar Gold 21-10-0.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

London, Feb. 23.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £148,877,810 on the 16th instant as compared with £148,943,250 on the previous Wednesday.

About £420,000 bar gold was on offer in the open market yesterday. India, the Straits Settlements, and the Trade absorbed £220,000, the balance being engaged for an unknown destination.

Owing to the large shipments of gold which have been made or arranged from Durban, no appreciable amount of South African gold will be available in London next week. The steamer leaving Durban next Monday for Bombay will carry about £750,000 in Bar Gold.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received	Withdrawn
February 17th	nil	nil
February 18th	nil	nil
February 19th	nil	£5,000
February 21st	nil	nil
February 22nd	nil	15,000
February 23rd	nil	31,000

The total withdrawals during the week, £51,000, were in sovereigns destined as follows:—Spain £27,000 and India £24,000. The net efflux during this year is now £1,182,000, and since the resumption of an effective gold standard £6,506,000, according to the daily bulletins at the Bank.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ended the 16th inst., were:—

IMPORTS.

Netherlands	£26,850
Belgian Congo	19,760
France	21,700
British West Africa	25,094
British South Africa	620,744
Other countries	898
	£715,046

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£28,600
Spain	147,000
U. S. A.	601,000
Bombay via other Ports	131,750
Straits Settlements	33,200
Other countries	2,330
	£944,880

The Transvaal gold output for January 1927 amounted to 839,782 fine ounces, compared with 836,157 fine ounces for December 1926 and 796,270 fine ounces for January 1926.

SILVER.

The market is in an uneasy condition and cannot be described as healthy. A sharp rise of 11.16d. took place on Saturday, preceded late on Friday by American support in this market, which at the time was rather flabby. The Indian Bazaars became somewhat excited and sent buying orders to cover bear sales and for shipment. In the absence of much selling the demand was unduly felt, but the rise was almost dissipated by yesterday. As the offtake in India still does not exceed 150 bars a day, pressure from that quarter is hardly likely to improve sensibly the market level. The immediate future however is very uncertain; China speculation has been so rife of late, that fresh developments may arise at any moment from a renewal of such activity, either for the rise or the fall, and may upset the most careful forecast as to the trend of prices.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ended the 16th inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£185,171
Mexico	39,534
Other countries	14,778
	£239,483

EXPORTS.

Bombay via other ports	£270,319
Other countries	13,438
	£283,757

The following statistics as to the increase of the silver holding against Indian currency notes during the two and a half months ended the 15th February of these years, present points of interest:—

Feb. 15th	Silver holding against notes Lacs	Lacs.
1927	10191	plus 1989
1926	8202	plus 640
1925	7562	minus 497
1924	8059	minus 458
1923	8517	plus 982
1922	7535	plus 1195

compared with the preceding year.

Reduction during the seasonal demand Nov. 30, Feb. 15.

	Lacs.
1926|7	365
1925|6	523
1924|5	900
1923|4	1491
1922|3	455
1921|2	307

The above figures show that the holding during the abovementioned six years increased on the average 642 lacs a year, and that the seasonal requirements had a strong tendency to diminish, the last figures being only a little over half the average.

A fair inference is that the inflow of silver rupees into the Treasury may continue, quite apart from any results that may follow Government efforts to discourage hoarding in silver coin, and whether the new Currency Bill

CALCUTTA RACES

JOCKEY COOPER STEERS A TRIO.

GOOD DIVIDENDS RETURNED.

GARIA HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1.3|4 miles.

Mr. H. G. Grekson's CAPTIVE BALOON, 11-10, Mr. French 1
Mr. A. P. Mitchell Innes' LITTLE SPARK, 10-8 Capt. Leetham 2
Messrs. S. Holmes Johnson's EGRA, 10-3, (carr. 10|6) Owner 3
Mr. J. S. Hempson's BALLYNIONS, 10|9, Mr. Forbes 4

Also Ran:—Some Sword 11|10.
Winner trained by H. Hayhoe.
Won by 1 length, 8 lengths, distance.
Time: 3 mins. 36 2|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 12|8 and Rs. 11|8 for places.
Betting: 6 to 4 on Little Spark, 4 Captive Baloon, 5 Some Sword, 7 Egra, 8 Ballynious.

PALTA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. E Eddes' MAYTOI, 9|0, Cooper 1
Mr. H. G. Gregson's BEYOND, 8|11, Hutchins 2
Mr. R. H. Muirs' YARROMA, 8|4, Dobie 3
Mr. N. N. Sanyal's PROFILE, 8-13, Edwards 4

Also Ran:—Golden Prospect 9|5, Peg Anthony 9|4, Somme Ennis 9|3, Passe Ham 9|0, Talma 8|2, Pegamoid 8|0, Cylennis 7|0, Galleylaw 7|0, Gheisha Girl 7|0.
Winner trained by Ryan.
Won by 3|4 length, head.
Time: 1 min. 29 4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs 24|8 for win, Rs. 14|8, Rs. 18|8, and Rs., 18 for places.
Betting: 3 to 2 against Maytoi, 4 Golden Prospect, 5 Peg Anthony, 5 Beyond and Yarroma, 40 Profile. Longer odds others.

STRAND PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. M. C. Gregory's MORRISTOWN, 8|10, O'Brien 1
Mr. W. Leslie's ANDANTE, 8-0, Flynn 2
Mr. H. K. Day's SIR STINGO, 8|3, Edwards 3
Hon. Rajah Bobbili's FRENCH FURZE, 8|3, Dobie 4

Also Ran:—Sporting Desire 9|2, Flomaro 9|1, Carrilon 8|9, Aspasia 8|9, Prince Wahed 8|0.
Winner trained by C. Beedham.
Won by head, 1-1|2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 28 2|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 34|8 for win, Rs. 15|8, Rs. 27|8 and Rs. 19 for places.
Betting: 5 to 8 against Morristown and Sir Stingo, 5 Sporting Desire and Flomaro, 6 Andante, 7 Aspasia and French Furze. Longer odds others.

CLUB PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Mr. R. A. Hughes BLACKACRE, 8|0, Dobie 1
Messrs. Doucrill and Hartleys' KILBUCK, O'Brien 2
Mr. N. N. Roy's MURLOUGH, 7|7, Edwards 3
Mrs. M. B.'s WHITE, 8|7, J. Brown 4

Also Ran:—Not Long 8|4, House of Keys 7|7
Winner trained by Dr. Gilford.
Won by neck, 1-1|2 lengths, 3-1|2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins, 8 4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 25|8 for win, Rs. 15|8 and Rs. 30|8 for places.
Betting 3 to 2 against Blackacre, 3 Murlough, Kilgarvan, 4 Not Long, 4 Kilbuck, 6 House of Keys.

PALTA PLATE Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maj. J J Hilliard's FRIEND IN NEED, 8|9, Edwards 1
Mr. B. E. G. Eddis' LIMTON, 9|0 Cooper 2
Mr. Mryan's POOR BOX, 8|9, Flynn 3
Mr. H. Birkmyre's IMPOSSIBLE, 8|0 Hutchins 4

Also Ran:—Russavil 8|9, Fair Deal 8|9, Corner Man 8|8, Flying Fun 8|5, Syrianos 8|5, Adela 8|4, Elkie 8|3, Diphong 8|1, Jingu 7|8.
Winner trained by A. Beedham.
Won by head, 1|2 length, neck.
Time: 1 min. 28 3|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 55|8 for win, Rs. 15|8, Rs. 18|8 and Rs 13 for places.
Betting: 3 Friend In Need, 7 to 2 Poor Box, 5 Limton, 6 Elkie, 7 Impossible and Fair Deal, 8 Flying Fun. Longer odds others.

STRAND PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. B E G Eddis' SPRING RUNNING, 8|0, Cooper 1
Maj. J J Hilliard's LAKH, 8|1, J. Brown 2
Mr. Hat's GREEN PARK, 8|6, Edwards 3
Mr. A Curlender's THE LITTLE CORPORAL, 8|12, Rosen 4

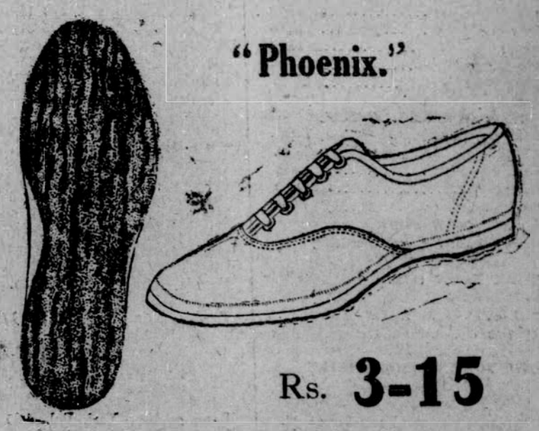
Also Ran:—Minniement 8|11, Dandaloo 8|9, Solo Bridge 7|13, Unitaire 7|10.
Winner trained by Scott.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1-1|4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 27 3|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 93|8 for win, Rs. 21|8, Rs. 20|8 and Rs. 18|8 for places.
Betting: Evans Green Park, 3 Unitaire, 5 Solo Bridge, 6 The Little Corporal, Minniement, 7 Lakh and Spring Running. Longer odds others.

STRAND PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. A. Firpos' MISS HOLLARD, 8|8 Hutchins 1
Mr. Panniek's WEST CROFT, 8|9, Edwards 2
Mr. J C Galstaun's BIDESIA, 8|4, Dobie 3
Mr. Rosecos' BREATITUDE, 8|8, O'Brien 4

Also Ran: Island Magee 9|0, Glenvale 8|10, Spivis 8|8, Luxmi 8|7, Minoo Mahal 8|6, Disarmed 8|5, Mount Ararat 8|3.
Winner trained by A. Budham.
Won by neck, head.
Time: 1 min. 28 3|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 139|8 for win, Rs 44, Rs. 18|8, Rs. 72|8 for places.
Betting: 5 to 2 against Beatitude and West Croft, 5 Glenvale, 7 Luxmi, 8 Miss Hollard, 10 Spivis, 12 Bidesia and others.

WHITE CANVAS CREPE (India Rubber) SOLE SHOES



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FINANCIAL HELP TO GERMANY.

HOW IT WOULD BENEFIT BRITISH TRADERS.

Among the topics referred to by Mr. Good enough the Chairman, in his address on January 20th at the Ordinary General Meetings of Barclays Bank and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) London, was the general movement which has taken place towards stabilisation of currencies and the return to the gold standard in England and in certain countries of Europe, which, he stated, should produce more favourable conditions for Continental trade. "The rapid recovery of Germany should lead to greater purchases of raw materials, especially those from the British Dominions and Colonies, which are of the kind she chiefly needs, and this step should tend to improve our own export trade. Germany has been one of the best customers of our Dominions and Colonies, but whilst she has been unable to buy freely from them, they, in turn have bought less from us than they would otherwise have done, especially Cotton and woollen goods and the products of certain heavy industries, which were the items in our Colonial trade. If Germany should require the help of the London money market, as she has always done, for financing these purchases, it would be of great benefit to our manufacturers that it should be granted, provided that it is done upon sound lines, because of the benefit which will accrue both to the Dominions and Colonies and to ourselves."

It is sometimes suggested that by providing competitor countries, such as Germany, with financial facilities, an injury is being done to British traders, but this view does not sufficiently take into account the general interdependence of nations and the fact that an increase in prosperity arising elsewhere from a larger volume of international trade should ultimately prove of benefit to this country."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 12.

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady to-day around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16-11 per Cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 11-12 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March, Sh. 17-8 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April, Sh. 18 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 17-1 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 17-4 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Jamnagar C. T. F.:—
Shipment March, Sh. 18 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March, Sh. 18 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April, Sh. 18-8 per Cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16-14 per.
Shipment Feb.-March, Sh. 18 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

OPIUM PROBLEM.

LEAGUE COUNCIL CONSIDERS COMMITTEE'S REPORT

RUGBY, Mar. 12.

The League Council yesterday considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other noxious drugs. Zaleski, rapporteur, said that illicit traffic had not appreciably abated and he was sure the Council would agree to the proposal made by the British representative on the Advisory Committee that it was important to discover the sources of supply open to illicit traffickers. Apparently enormous quantities of noxious drugs are being exported to China by post, and the Council consider it advisable that European Governments should examine this fact. These drugs get into illicit channels in two ways. Either they may be exported to the countries where there is no adequate control, or they are exported to manufacturing or distributing countries for "bona fide" purposes and there pass into the hands of illicit traffickers. In either case, the only possible remedy is for countries which have undertaken to exercise control to do so exercise control to do so effectually.

The Council empowered the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to summon a special meeting of that body to deal with this aspect of the problem. The Opium Convention of February 1925 cannot come into force until seven States represented on the Council, two of which must be permanent members, have ratified it. Great Britain was the first member of the Council to ratify the convention, and now Germany has done so. M. Briand assured the Council that France will ratify within the next few days.

Salvador has done so and Roumania has adhered to it 'ad referendum', while the Netherlands has also practically ratified it, and Scialoja told the Council that Italy will likewise be ready to do so shortly.—B. O. W.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

IRELAND BEAT WALES

LONDON, March 12.

In the International Rugby match Ireland beat Wales by 19 points to 9 at Belfast.—Reuter.

The weather was sunny, and 25,000 people were present. Within a minute after the start, Stephenson kicked a penalty goal. Nine minutes later, Ganly scored a try which Stephenson converted. Irishmen were mostly attacking. Stephenson scored an unconverted try. The Irish forward, Buchanan, was injured, and he retired. At half-time Ireland was leading by eleven points to nil.

Buchanan did not play on resumption. After five minutes Stephenson scored a try and converted it himself. Two minutes later, Ganly scored an unconverted try. Wales then pressed and Morgan scored a try which Powell converted. Windsor-Lewis then dropped a goal for Wales. Ireland maintained their pace well, and in the end, won the match by 19 points to 9.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby.—It is officially stated that 13,056 Jews comprising 5,932 men, 4,580 women and 2,544 children entered Palestine as immigrants during the twelve months ending December 31st last. 7,340 Jews emigrated from Palestine during the same period so that the net increase of the Jews' population by immigration was

miles

Mr. E. Dees' BLACKTOI, 8|2, Cooper 1
Mr. E. R. Hartley's HILL STAR, 8|5, Edwards 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's MERRION STRAND 9|5, Hutchins 3
Mr. C. J. H. Bolton's RIGH PAIRE, 8|9 O'Brien 4

Also Ran: More Sanity 8|7, Toochow 8|2, Strange Likeness 7|1.
Winner trained by Ryan.
Won by neck, 2 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 10 3|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 107|8 for win, Rs. 38 and Rs. 19 for places
Betting: 3 to 2 against Merrion Strand, 2 Hill Star, 4 Blacktoi, 6 Righ Paire and More Sanity, 8 Toochow, 12 Strange Likeness.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-49 p.m.

Social Gathering of Davar's College of Commerce, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. Sir Reginald Spence presiding.

Bombay Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE GATHERING.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce will be held at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m., when Sir Reginald Spence will preside.

ANJUMAN-E-ZIAUL ISLAM.

Under the auspices of Anjuman-e-Ziaul Islam, a public lecture in Urdu on "Islam compared to other religions" will be delivered by Maulavi Fazlur Rahman, at 9 o'clock (S. T.) to-day (Monday), at Gauli Maholla, Memonwada Road. All are cordially invited to attend.

BABY-WEEK IN MATUNGA.

With a view to entertain and impart some knowledge to the children and females about the domestic hygiene as well as the health and proper nursing of babies, it is intended, to hold a gathering on the evenings of 18th, 19th and 20th instant at the Byramjee Jeejeebhai Children's Home (G. I. P. Matunga), under the direction of a Committee formed for that purpose, with Seth Nanji Ladha as its President.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machaye, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 175 patients in the month of February, 1927, of whom 132 were males and 43 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.), on Fridays and Sundays.

SHIMGA SPORTS IN PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School has organized Shimga Sports of the Boys and Girls of the Municipal Schools in Wards E, F and G, together with the sports of the School. They will be held on 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th instant, on the School maidan, between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Winners will be awarded prizes on Sunday (the 20th instant) at 5 p.m. when the Hon. Mr. Govind Balawant Pradhan will distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY WASHERMEN.

Another public meeting of the Washermen of Bombay will be held at Dhobi Ghat in Mahalaxmi on Thursday, the 17th instant at 4 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala when he will explain to the meeting what arrangements have been arrived at for the redress of the Washermen's grievances with the Health Committee of the Bombay Municipality and resolutions will also be passed pressing upon the Corporation to accept their points stated in the report of the Health Committee to the Corporation.

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time):

1. March.....G"Good Luck".....Vieth.
2. Selection "No, No, Nanette" Youmans.
3. Intermezo. "The Sleeping Beauty" Max Rhode.
4. Danse of the Tumblers. ..... Rimsky Korsakov.
5. Selection. .. "The Bajadere" ..Kalman.
6. Valse Caprice. "Bal Masque" Fletcher.
7. Selection. "The Shamrock" arr. Myddleton.
8. Finale. ..... "Adieu" ..... Owens.

COMMON TEMPLE SCHEME

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE NEXT FRIDAY

Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali will stage Bhavbandhan on Friday (18th instant) at 3 p.m. in aid of the Common Temple Scheme of the Matunga Hindu Sabha. The public are requested to attend the benefit performance and thus help the cause of the removal of untouchability. Tickets from Rs. 15 to As. 9 can be had at the following places:—

(1) B. I. Trust Block No. 2, Near King's Circle, Matunga, from Mr. D. K. Mathure; (2) Kondaji Building, Parel, near Tram Terminus, Parel, from Dr. Udgaonkar; (3) Elphinstone Theatre (on the day of the drama).

TO SUPPORT CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

PUBLIC MEETING CALLED

A requisition has been sent to the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to make a public appeal on behalf of the newly constituted Children's Aid Society, to demonstrate the need of its adequate financial support for the provision of institution necessary for the immediate operation of the Bombay Children Act of 1924, and to educate public opinion as to the vital character of that department of child welfare work for which the Children's Aid Society has been constituted.

In accordance with the requisition the Sheriff has called a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday. (22nd instant). at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

"VITA" TRAGEDY ECHO.

The following is the text of the letter No. 0-25, dated the 28th February 1927, received from the Consul for Japan, Bombay, by the Secretary, S. S. Vita Tragedy Committee, C/o, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay:—

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith a copy of the receipt in Japanese and its translation in English which is acknowledged by Captain S. Ohta for the gold medal which was delivered to him through this Consulate.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Medal, Captain Ohta in a separate letter desires me to convey to your Association his heartfelt thanks for such a kind appreciation in the discharge of his own duty which sheer sense of humanity prompted him to perform. In communicating his expression of thanks, you will also please accept my best gratitude for the practical mark of appreciation you have been good enough to evince towards the Japanese Captain.

The following is the translation of the receipt signed by Capt. S. Ohta:—

"Received with many thanks one gold Medal forwarded by the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, through the Consul for Japan at Bombay."

GANDHIJI'S FURTHER TOUR PROGRAMME.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 13.

Mr. Gandhi is leaving Ahmedabad tomorrow and proceeding to Bardoli to preside over the Kaliparaj Conference. From there he goes to Hardwar to attend the Silver Jubilee of the Gurukula on the 19th and he will reach Bombay on the 23rd. He will then tour in the Karnatic and the Madras Presidency till June 20th.—A. P.

PURSES TO MAHATMA IN RATNAGIRI

The Secretary of the Reception Committee, Ratnagiri, sends us the following corrected version of our Ratnagiri correspondent's report about Mahatma's tour in Ratnagiri in connection with the presentation of purses to Mahatma:—

"The purse offered to him by the citizens of Ratnagiri was Rs. 1,001 (one thousand and one) only and not Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand). Also, in the public meeting at 9 a.m. the purse given to Mahatma was of Rs. 1,001 and in the meeting of ladies (only) at 2 p.m. which was held in the theatre, another purse of Rs. 101 was presented by the ladies of Ratnagiri."

HOME NURSING EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Under the auspices of the St John Ambulance Association, the Home nursing Class, conducted by Miss Manekbai N. Masani in Sseth Gokuldas Tejpal Girl's School, was examined by Dr. J. D. Dhruva in February last. The fallowing is the list of successful candidates:—

"Home Nursing" Dolat S. Daruwalla; Anpurnabai Joshunkar; Shardabai Chotalal; Krushnabai Mathuradas; Chdraktabai Brijlal; Ramansundribai Devji; Vidyabai Chunilal; Kharabai Punshi; Shardabai Maganlal; Shantabai Bhagwanji; Krishnabai Devji; Dhungaribai Narandas; Shushilabai Bhanjivan; Damayantibai Narndas; Shushilabai Pranjivan; Damanantibai Luxmidas; Champabai Luxmidas; Hirabai Dhunji; Pushpavantibai Moolji; Lilavantibai Motilal; Indoomatibai Haridas; Prabhavantibai Bhogilal; Ratanbai Nenshi; Premabai Jamnadas; Jayvantibai Jethabhai; Javerbai Samji; Dhungaribai Hansraj; Kamlabai Gopalji."

"The new classes of the Home hygiene and the first aid" will be started on the 15th March, 1927. Candidates desirous of seeking admission in the said classes are requested either to see personally or apply to the head mistress of the Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School situate at 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay."

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' CONFERENCE

The Secretary, Political Sufferers' Conference writes:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Political Suffers' Conference will be held at Delhi on the 22nd instant. The time and place will be announced at Delhi at the meeting of the All India Congress Committee. All members are requested to attend.

THE "GREATER GLORY."

Among the vast number of stars and important character players who appear in "The Greater Glory," June Mathis' screen epic for First National release, are at least two outstanding beauties. The picture is now showing at the Royal Opera House.

"The Greater Glory" is an adaptation of the famous novel, "Viennese Medley," by Edith O'Shaughnessy, wife of the American minister in Vienna. The fate of this once gayest city of the proud Austrian empire is followed in the fortunes of a fine old Viennese family. Reduced from prosperity and happiness to poverty by the war, the conclusion of the picture finds them on the road to happiness again, thanks to the heart of a girl who was cast from them for a fault which she never committed.

Anna Q. Nilsson and Conway Tearle play the leading role Oother principals are May Allison, Ian Keith, Lucy Beaumont and Jean Hersholt. More than 1,600 extras appear in "The Greater Glory" in addition to a large cast of supporting players. The production has been filmed along epic lines. Miss Mathis, who worked on the picture for more than a year, is responsible for "The Four Horsemen." She considers "The Greater Glory" one of the finest accomplishments of her career

"ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

MR. RUSSA MEHTA EXONERATED.

JURY ACCEPTS 'DAZZLING LIGHT' THEORY.

"Accidental death" was the verdict unanimously returned by the Coroner's jury on Sunday morning when the adjourned inquest touching the death of Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Kanga the well-known cricketer and share-broker who met with a tragic accident on March 2 at Pedder Road was concluded.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale first inquired of Rusa Mehta whether he wanted to make any statement explaining his position in connection with the accident. Mr. Mehta was not inclined to do so.

The Coroner then summed up the evidence to the jury, and asked them to return a verdict. The Jury expressed their unanimous opinion that the impact was purely accidental, Russa Mehta having been temporarily blinded by the dazzling lights of a car coming from the opposite direction, thereby exonerating Russa Mehta from the liabilities regarding Mr. Ranga's death, so far as the Coroner's Court was concerned.

Summing up the evidence before the jury Rao Bahadur Athavale the Coroner said:

CORONER'S SUMMING-UP.

"The two main points on which you have to express your considered opinion for the purposes of this inquisition which has to be drawn up on this inquiry are: (1) what was the cause of the death of Dinshaw Dorabji Kanga and (2) whether the responsibility for his death can be fastened upon Russa Mehta who was driving the motor car in which Kanga's death occurred.

On the first point you have to accept the testimony of Doctor Karaka who says that Kanga's death was due to shock and haemorrhage following the fracture of the vault of his skull. The second point deserves very careful consideration. The only eye-witnesses who are in a position to speak about the occurrence as such are the occupants of the car and they make out the case for sure unavoidable accident, their version being that Mehta was driving the car with caution but as he was approaching the scene of the occurrence a motor car which was on its wrong side of the road and had dazzling lights suddenly came from the opposite direction round a sharp curve and in endeavouring to avoid collision which might have resulted in far more serious consequences, Mehta sharply swerved to his left with the result that a tyre of his car burst causing the car to skid and the hub of its rear left wheel dashed against the tree causing the car to turn right round and reversing its gear in such a manner that the car moved on a distance of about 90 feet and stopped with its rear right wheel on the foot-path.

"In order to assess this version at its proper value you have to take certain facts into your careful consideration. On March 1 a valedictory dinner party had been arranged at Juhu in honour of Russa Mehta who was about to proceed to England shortly. There was no lack of liberality in regard to drinks at that dinner. The drinks consisted of wines including champagne, brandy, whisky and as one witness had said liquers also. The party which consisted of about 15 to 18 persons broke up at midnight and were returning to Bombay via Peddar Road in five motor cars. Two cars went ahead and in the third car which was driven by Russa Mehta the deceased and four others were returning. The deceased was seated on the extreme left of the back seat with his arm and head projecting out of the car. He was apparently dozing. We are told that the party was in a hilarious mood meaning nothing worse than a merry mood. The driver Mehta had to negotiate a fairly sharp curve near the scene of the occurence which you have yourselves inspected. At this point you have to rely upon what you have observed borrowing such light as is available from the evidence of Inspector Wilbond and Mr. Monaghan who were on the spot immediately after the accident.

THE IMPACT.

"According to their evidence the car appears to have traversed the footway leading into the compound of Colonel Novis and mounted up the foot-path and its left rear wheel appears to have dashed against the tree tearing off a fairly large slice of the wood. The impact appears to have been severe because it caused the car to turn right round and move backwards 90 feet. You have seen the blood stain on the trunk of the tree. It suggests that Kanga's head dashed against it and the vault of his skull was fractured. The impact must have been most severe because death occurred almost instantaneously for when his body was hurried away to the Parsi General Hospital the Doctor pronounced that life was extinct. You have also seen the extensive damage to the car. The left front wheel has assumed the shape of the heart and both it and the rear left wheel are hopelessly beyond repairs. The strain on the right rear wheel when the car turned right round was so severe that it has been twisted out of shape. Mr. Wilbond says that having regard to the damage done to the car he would estimate the speed at which the car was going at the time of the occurrence at 30 to 35 miles an hour.

"In regard to the skidding alleged on behalf of Russa Mehta I will read to you the evidence of Mr. Wilbond who says that a curve in the road of this particular spot is dangerous and requires very cautious driving. You have seen the curve yourselves and observed cars going up and down and it is for you to decide whether on this point Mr. Wilbond is right or not. He met Mehta in the Parsi General Hospital shortly after the occurrence and Mr. Wilbond says in his evidence that Mehta smelt of liquor but he was not drunk.

OCCUPANTS' VERSION.

"You have the version of the occupants of the car who make this out to be a case of an unavoidable though deplorable accident. On the other hand you have the evidence that the occupants of the car including the driver were in a hilarious mood returning as they were from a convivial occasion. The extensive damage done to the car and the fracture of the vault of Kanga's skull resulting in instantaneous death point out that the car dashed into a tree with considerable violence. From these circumstances with the aid of Mr. Wilbond's opinion that the car must have been going at a speed not less than thirty miles an hour and that too round a sharp curve up a slope you have to say whether Mehta was driving the car with due care and caution. The law requires drivers of vehicles to proceed with such prudence and caution that they will be able to pull up in the face of threatening accidents. It recognises various degree of want of prudence and caution when it speaks of reckless driving, rash driving and negligent driving. It is needless for me to explain to you what these expressions severally mean. I will only ask you to consider whether having regard to all the circumstances appearing in this inquiry we are prepared to hold that Russa Mehta was driving the car was ordinary prudence and caution and thereby exonerate him from liability of causing the death of Dinshaw Kanga. Mehta is described by his companions as a careful driver. As against this you have his license which indicates that he had three convictions for rash driving.

"I have purposely refrained from going into the details of the mechanism of the various parts of the car. These will be duly considered in another court."

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict and on resuming the foreman declared their unanimous opinion, namely, that the death of Dinshaw Dorabji Kanga was caused on March 2 by shock and Haemorrhage following fracture of the vault of the skull caused in a motor smash at Pedder Road in an unavoidable though unfortunate accident. The jury's opinion was based on the theory of dazzling lights of another car coming from the opposite direction near the scene of the accident.

It may be recalled that Mr. Russa Mehta has already been placed before the Acting Sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court and is now on bail.

FURTHUR EVIDENCE IN PEDDER ROAD ACCIDENT.

When further hearing at the inquest was resumed on Saturday morning before Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale the City Coroner, Messrs. P. J. Monghan C. H. Wilbond, Inspector of Police, Motor Vehicles Department and Sergeant Louis gave evidence.

Mr. Wilbond said that he had visited the scene of the accident and had seen and examined the damaged car. He was of opinion that the car must have been driven at a speed not less than 30 miles an hour.

Cross-examined by the Counsel for the suspect, witness said that dazzling lights would temporarily blind a motor car driver from about 50 feet away. The four wheeled brakes of the car in the accident were not properly adjusted and were very dangerous to use in a sudden swerve. If the car had struck against a tree when it was being driven at a speed of 35 miles an hour, it would have possibly been turned over. Witness did not think that 30 or 35 miles an hour was an excessive speed.

Mr. P. J. Monaghan, a cashier of a local Bank—the name of which he refused to disclose in spite of searching questions asked by the Counsil for the suspect was the next witness. He said he drove his own car and was on the spot of the accident soon after the impact. Witness was driving his car to Pedder Road from Mahaluxmi. When he saw the accident he stopped. The damaged car was lying facing Mahaluxmi. Witness did not find any indication of skidding of the car on the road.

Sergeant Louis attached to the Agripada Police Station was the last witness who gave evidence on Saturday. He said that he had examined the scene of the accident. He found the damaged car which was lying as described by the previous witness. Witness found Mr. Rusa Mehta speaking quite rationally. He was smelling of liquor. Cross examined witness said Rusa Mehta appeared sober to him and that he had told witness in the hospital that he was blinded by the dazzling lights of a car coming from the opposite side; and that his car had skidded.

This closed the evidence and further hearing was adjourned to Sunday.

ALLEGED INTERCEPTION OF LETTERS.

PROPRIETOR OF REMBRANDT STUDIO IN WITNESS BOX.

Hearing in the case in which Mahomed Hasham Ispahani, a prominent Persian merchant, was charged with intercepting a letter addressed to another at the instance of Mr. Shushtary, Vice-Consul for Persia in Karachi, was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. S .G. Velinkakr, with Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, with Mr. Vicajee, Bar.-at-Law, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the accused.

Mr. Jehangir Bapuji, the proprietor of the Rembrandt Studio was cross-examined by Mr. B. J. Desai, counsel for the defence. He said his surname was Rembrandt for the last 10 years. Before that his surname was Gorpuria. He was never known by any other names. About 10 years he was also called by the name Engineer. Witness did not steal any promissory notes of grandfather. He did not forge his grandfather's name. He sold them on his grandfather's behalf. Witness did not know whether his grandfather was dead or alive. Witness was arrested by the police in connection with the promissory notes because his grandfather had charged him with theft. Witness did not hear his grandfather give evidence in that case and say that his signature was forged. The charge against witness was that of theft. Witness had pleaded guilty to that charge and had prayed for mercy. Witness was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in that case. Witness had not taken anybody's property since then. He began to serve a 'Rup' studio a little before 1920. He then joined the Army and Navy Stores as a salesman of photographic materials, leaving them he joined Bourne and Shepherds and then the Cliftons. About the same time witness started the Rembrandt Studio. He did not keep any books of accounts till about a year ago.

Witness knew Mr. Shushtary the complainant since he (Sushtary) first appeared in the police court. He did not remember Mr. Sushtary being his customer. He remembered most of his customers Mrs. Sushtary (wife of the complainant's cousin) was witness's customer. Witness did not remember having done work for any man named Shushtary.

Continuing, witness said that Inspector Nayampalla called on him one evening. Witness gave him no information but Mr. Nayampalli took away his diary that day. Mr. Nayampalli had asked witness whether any Persian gentleman had come to him to have certain Persian letters photographed about August 26. Witness asked him to come the next day and said that he would find out. Mr. Nayampalli called on again the same evening and then both he and witness went through the latter's diary to find out what the former wanted to know. There was nothing in the diary to show what the order was about. Witness had known what the order was about from the Police officer. He would not have known it, if the police officer had not told him, on that day. Witness did not take any advance against the order. The Persian gentleman wrote his name in the diary in pencil, with whose pencil witness did not know. Witness was satisfied with the address his client gave, witness did not care much for details of the address because he had the original documents in his hands and, therefore, the client was bound to come back. The client took away the original documents the same evening promising to come for the copies the next day or in a day or two; but he did not call in a day or two. About a month after, witness received a telephone message.

In the meanwhile witness had sent his bill collector to find out the man on Frere Road. Witness did not know where the telephone came from but he was informed that the speaker was at the Colaba Station 'phone. That was 4 or 5 days before witness received a registered letter. The message said that the speaker was leaving for Persia and that he was sending the money and the address where to send the photographs. He said "I am Kazrani speaking." Witness said in reply to a question that his price was Rs. 80 for six copies. Witness received a letter next day. It did not bear any signature nor any address of the sender. It did not rouse any suspicion. Witness knew what the photos were by reason of the conversation on the 'phone. And but for the conversation on the 'phone witness would not have known what photographs the letter referred to. Witness did not think anything suspicious about the letter. Witness did not say anything about the photographs to anybody before talking to the Police Inspector nor anybody inquired of witness about it before Jan. 3. The diary was not brought back to witness. When the police Inspector saw witness again, he was given negatives and the anonymous letter. Some days after the police went to his (Witness') studio with a number of men from among whom witness identified the person whose photograph he had marked in a group. Shown a copy of "Indian Daily Mail" of Jan. 6, 1927, witness identified a photograph of Miss Sushtary the daughter of Mr. Sushtary, which was taken by witness a year ago.

Witness found an entry on March 22, 1926 referring to a 10"x12" flash-light photograph the order being given by Mr. Mujir Dewan of H. S. Sushtary and Co. Rampart Row. The photograph was taken at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall; but that did not refer to the photograph published in the "Indian Daily Mail." Witness received payment from Mujir Dewan at the studio.

Further hearing was then adjourned to Saturday next.

Random Jottings.

(BY V. V. L.)

Will the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, please have a look at the Board of Mr. Indranarayan and try to help ligitants in getting quicker justice?

* * * *

I have to draw immediate attention of our City Fathers to the thoughtless distribution of literature to the school libraries in Bombay City and to request them to arrange distribution of books, etc., in consideration of the locality in which the library is situated. Otherwise it is mere waste of public money.

* * * *

The Collector of Excise, Bombay, has proposed to locate a country liquor shop of one Mr. Fanibanda in the high-class locality of Bhawani Shankar Road, Dadar; the proposal has been strongly objected to by the residents of that locality. There are already a sufficient number of liquor shops in this circle and the residents of Dadar do not see any propriety of granting permission to this additional shop.

* * * *

A large amount has been collected by taxing the passengers who use the steamers plying between the various Konkan ports and Bombay, for the purpose of making suitable landing arrangements at ports which are still without them. But I am sorry to see that nothing of the kind has so far been done except the construction of two landing platforms at Harnai and Malwan. Will not some M.L.C.s take this matter up?

* * * *

The G.I.P. Ry. has put up a notice at all its main line booking offices that they are kept open whole day and night; but the passengers' experience is that quite the contrary is the case. Sometimes the booking offices are not opened even till the arrival of the train and sometimes passengers are left behind for want of tickets. I would suggest to the G.I.P. authorities to see that their orders are properly carried out at their booking offices. What is the good of putting up their notices when passengers find the booking windows shut?

MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR ENTERTAINED.

RECEPTION BY BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

A tea party was arranged on Saturday, the 12th instant, at the office of the Bombay Humanitarian League in honour of His Highness Maharao Shri Vijaya Deoji of Dharampur, who was the recipient of an address from the League for his many humanitarian activities. The premises of the League were very tastefully decorated and the prominent amongst those present, besides Mr. Jhaveri, the host of the evening, were Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Messrs. Anopchand M. Modi, Dewan of Dharampur, Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Maganlal M. Shah, Principal Dimkarrai J. Vaishnav, Dr. N. J. Shah, and Messrs. Chotalal Premji, S. M. Ghadiati, W. T. Halai, Harichand D. Jhaveri, Deokaran Mulji and Mr. Mohanlal M. Jhaveri.

A deputation consisting of the President and some members of the League, waited upon His Highness at his bungalow, who on his arrival was received at the entrance of the League offices by the Secretaries, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, ex-Secretary and others. On his way to the Reception the Maharajah was presented with an address from the proprietor and staff of the Anand Sagar Printing Press and a very warm reception was given to him by the party who were assembled in the Pedhi of Messrs. Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri. From there His Highness was conducted to the refreshment room attended by the guests all of whom looked very cheerful in the presence of the Maharajah, while they were being introduced to His Highness. Short speeches were afterwards made by Mr. Jhaveri and others and a few songs were sung by Kavi Bhogilal befitting the occasion. A toast was proposed by Mr. Halai, wishing His Highness health, long life and prosperity and it was heartily responded to by all members standing, who then partook of the excellent dainties served out amidst artistic arrangements.

SACRED MISSION OF MERCY.

On behalf of the Maharajah, Dr. Popat, thanked the host and the League for providing His Highness with an opportunity to express his ideas on and do some service to the cause of humanitarianism and he wished for the League a splendid career and a record of solid service. The function which was much enjoyed by the whole party ended with a few words from the President who said that they were all very grateful to the Maharajah of setting an example which his brother Princes might follow and thus promote the welfare of the animal world. His Highness was throughout freely talking to several members of the Party, explaining his ideas and intentions about the sacred Mission of Mercy carried out in his State and as to how the same could be furthered elsewhere.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1927.

THE UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION.

The election to the Bombay Legislative Council for the University seat is interesting for a variety of reasons. It is the one Presidency seat, in which not only are the electors well-educated and capable of understanding their responsibility in casting their suffrages but it is also the one seat in respect of which democracy in India could show how it is the best form of government in the truest interests of the largest number. It is a seat in which opportunity may be provided for the really best candidate to win, no matter to what community he may belong if only the electors make up their minds to vote solely on merits. We do not, indeed, speak with particular reference, in this instance, to the unhappy atmosphere of tension and distrust subsisting between the two great communities of this country, the Hindus and the Muslims, not merely because there is no Muslim candidate in the field for the moment, but also because the marks of a communal character we find underlying the present contest have nothing to do with this unhappy sentiment of discord in the country. But we do wish to address the University graduates on their supreme duty of the moment to cast their votes exclusively with a view to choosing the best man for the seat wholly regardless of provincial or communal considerations whose echoes we are most unhappy to have to acknowledge we have heard already in this matter.

The candidates now in the field have, in a measure, simplified the task of the electors. With the exception of Dr. Deshmukh, they are not only all new men. They are no stalwart and bigoted adherents of any particular party whose influence or antagonism would make or mar their success. Party loyalties being thus out of the field, the question of merits must necessarily occupy the minds of the electors. To begin with, the seniormost among the candidates, by right of his repeated candidature, is Dr. Deshmukh. He is a stalwart of the Congress camp and so far as the mere magic of the Congress label could help Dr. Deshmukh, the only thing wanting is that he should be adopted unreservedly as the Congress candidate throughout the Presidency. But the Congress has in the matter of the University very little policy of its own to put forward and Dr. Deshmukh's adherence to the Congress creed and even to the Congress fetish of the invariable use of Khadi has not been such as to bring him in with a thumping majority, exclusively with the Congress graduates' votes. Besides, his rivals have an advantage in their being all directly concerned with one or another facet of University activities. Of course, the University connection of the other three candidates is not necessarily a passport to the votes of the graduates; indeed, it is not unlikely to be the other way about, if the merely University man forgets, as some of them show signs of only too fully forgetting, the larger responsibilities of a citizen of this Presidency, and of a member of its legislature. Still, the direct association of all three of the rivals of Dr. Deshmukh with the University will tell, if not in their favour wholly, then at least against Dr. Deshmukh in comparison with these other three. Dr. Deshmukh is certainly not a stranger to educational work nor has he grudged his time and energy to the promotion of medical education in private institutions, as his other competitors may be doing in their own branches of higher education. Dr. Deshmukh has also another recommendation for the seat: he is in possession of a fine practice, which will certainly place him beyond any temptation that it may be in the power of the authorities to offer to men of his position; and, to the best of our knowledge, he is by no means afflicted with that stupid megalomania, which has disabled from active, effective public service many of the sons of India who may otherwise have already been called to the colours.

Prof. Kale of the Feigusson College is the next senior candidate. He is an economist of the Gokhale school, which certainly ought to place him in the good books of the electors to start with. He is also able to boast of a term's experience in the Council of State among the so-called elder statesmen of India, where his record, if not quite brilliant, was also not depressing. Mr. Kale is supposed to have done solid, though less generally advertised work on the first Steel Industry Tariff Board and altogether can look back to a career of moderate usefulness, in which it is easy to perceive the zeal of the enthusiast must have had to be tempered by the restrictions of pecuniary limitations. Elections are nowadays a great, most costly luxury; and professors, cannot expect to spend adequately on a proper electioneering campaign. Mr. Kale has, of course, an advantage, due to his service on the Tariff Board above-mentioned; and if he has decided to return, by way of election expenses, a part of the high salary he got on that occasion for a limited while, it must certainly be regarded as one-up for him. But even if Mr. Kale were endowed with all the qualifications, which his attainments and experience presumably justify us in holding him to possess, those very qualifications make a bad case against him. His place is in the Central Assembly. There only would his knowledge and experience, assuming it to be all that Mr. Kale's admirers hold it to be, would really and most effectively be of service to the country. He may succeed by an appeal to the provincial sentiment of the Deccani voter,—an appeal which is rammed in by the bad tactics of some of his opponents more than by the direct appeal of Mr. Kale himself. But whether he succeeds or not, we fancy he himself would not quarrel with our estimate of his utility as being greater in the Central Legislature than in the local Council, though no one can, of course, deny that if a citizen wishes really to be useful to his country, he can do so in any capacity and in any post.

Prof. P. A. Wadia is a rival of more strenuous mettle. As a professor for close upon a generation, the mere momentum of the respect he must have gathered among the growing number of his own students ought to suffice to rush him into the Council. He, too, is an independent man, to whom Government can offer few temptations. He has given proofs of moral courage before now, of a character and on an occasion when it certainly must have taken more than ordinary courage to afford those proofs. Mr. Wadia further can command sufficient leisure to attend to his duties in the Legislative Council, greater, at least, than either of his two other competitors who are in the heyday each of a most flourishing professional practice at the Bar and in the medical world. We do not expect that either Mr. Munshi or Dr. Deshmukh will give up his practice the moment either of them is elected, with a view to devote his entire attention to the Council work. Prof. Wadia can also claim a much closer acquaintance with the details and methods of administration, and incidentally or consequentially with the grievances of the people, than either of his professionally overbusy rivals perhaps can. But when all this has been said in favour of Mr. Wadia, the fact remains that his qualifications, like those of Prof. Kale, are suitable more for the Central than for the local legislature.

The process of selection has brought us to Mr. Munshi, the last candidate and the youngest for the seat. It is no crime to be youthful nor a sin to be enthusiastic; and Mr. Munshi has both in abundance. He has the independence of a secure professional position with Dr. Deshmukh, and a legal training that ought rapidly to familiarise him with the routine of administration, even if he does not possess that familiarity already as Messrs. Kale and Wadia may claim to have. He has, we hear, been supported by men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, not perhaps because that old veteran considers him a prodigy but rather because Mr. Munshi holds out a promise of a more active exertion in the public cause, which some other luminaries of the Bar have not been able to do, even at instigation such as Sir Chimanlal is reported to have applied in the present case. But when all is said in Mr. Munshi's favour, we must not close our eyes to some factors militating against him. It does not matter very much to say that a young lawyer in the heyday of a heavy practice may not be able to find sufficient time for Council-work; for one man often has the energy of ten others, and given enthusiasm for a cause, such a man would do wonders. This does not, indeed, mean that Mr. Munshi will not have to guard against this very easy temptation of slovenly work. But a much more serious factor against him is the reported appeal on a frankly parochial character that Mr. Munshi and his supporters are alleged to be making. There ought to be no need for a "Gujerati" viewpoint in University affairs in contradistinction to any other viewpoint; and there ought not to be any mention of a Gujerati Minister of Education. For the Minister is a Minister of the Presidency, not of Gujerat alone. And the University affairs are not directly the subject matter of legislative activity for all the three years of a Council's life-time. Parochialism is rapidly becoming the bane of a province which is proud of the absence therein of the Hindu-Muslim or the Brahmin-Non-Brahmin tension in a virulent form. There is, we grant, a subtle appeal of a sentiment such as fighting for a neglected or benighted motherland, which cannot but be forceful to an innately chivalrous organism; but the greater glory would rather lie, in our opinion, in sturdy determination to discard such parochialism, at least in matters like these; for it does not prevent a man being a good Gujarati if he at the same time tries to be a better Bombay man, and also the best of Indians. We are glad Mr. Munshi, as the letter which we publish elsewhere shows, disclaims any desire to appeal to narrow parochialism. But we expect from Mr. Munshi and his supporters a more emphatic repudiation of this baneful tendency than is contained in the letter.

IS IT OVER?

The Legislative Assembly finally accepted on Saturday the clause stabilising the exchange rate at 1s·6d. by 67 votes to 62. So the battle of the ratio is valiantly fought and all but lost—for the final stage yet remains to be reached—but it has made abundantly clear that without a united front and organised efforts it is not possible to fight the Government. It is a pity that some of the members of the Legislature do not realise the harm they have done by playing into the hands of the Government. For the first time we had an organised attempt to fight for a cause which is admittedly strong and sound, but to our great distress the short-sighted outlook of some of the members, especially the elected Muslim members, enabled the Government to carry the day. It seems that the clause dealing with the demonetisation of the sovertign is not yet considered, but we shall not be surprised if that even is passed. We would urge the Legislature to oppose this clause and not to pass it. It is strange that some of the members are jubilant at the passing of Mr. Sesha Iyengar's amendment which substituted for 1065, forty tolas as the minimum quantity of the gold which if tendered at the currency office must be purchased by the Currency Authority. There is nothing substantial achieved by this amendment. The Government have no objection to purchase gold in any quantity at the fixed rate because in exchange for gold they have not to give gold coins, but notes and rupees; and why should they refuse to purchase gold in any quantity? On the contrary by reducing the quantity they can get gold even from small holders. In fact Sir Basil Blackett pointed out this fact when he said that in practice the Currency Authority would gladly purchase gold in however a small a quantity it was tendered. This amendment is an example of the fact that some of the members of the Legislature do not appreciate the real objects of the clauses of the Bill. There is no difficulty in imposing upon the Government an obligation to purchase gold in any quantity, small or large, but the real difficulty is in imposing upon them an obligation to sell gold. Strangely this aspect is forgotten. The Ratio Bill is the first act in the present monetary drama to be played by Sir Basil, and now for all practical purposes it is over. We cannot too strongly emphasize that the real question is about the standard and the Reserve Bank. We ask the Legislature to concentrate all its attention on the Gold Standard Currency and Reserve Bank Bill and see that it does not pass in its present form. We must demand and get a gold standard. We must demand and get a gold standard. We must refuse to consider the Reserve Bank Bill. A Gold Bullion Standard and a Reserve Bank with 1s. 6d. ratio will enable the Currency Authority to manipulate our monetary organisation to serve objects which are not in the interests of India. The surest safeguard against any mischief and manipulation is to get a gold standard, an open mint for the free coinage of gold, stoppage of the coinage of rupees, strengthening of gold reserves and issue of further currency backed by gold alone. The Gold Standard Currency and Reserve Bank Bill must be carefully scrutinised and the Legislature should seek the best expert opinion and assistance in the country. Let it be stated that though Sir Basil had his own say and way in the Ratio Bill, if the Legislature fights for a gold standard, his important object will be frustrated. We should refuse to consider the Reserve Bank Bill unless we get a gold standard which is immediately practicable. Indian economic opinion has suggested and proved the immediate practibility of a gold standard. The Legislature should not give up the fight because it is defeated on the ratio issue. The real fight is for the standard, and chastened by the lessons of the ratio fight, if we mobilise our forces properly victory will be ours and Sir Basil will realize that after all in spite of his victory on the ratio question his real sinister object has not been achieved.

BOMBAY MINISTERS ON TRIAL.

MISCHIEF - MONGERS' ROUT.

NATIONALISTS' ADMIRABLE TEAMWORK.

(FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, March 14.

Vague and ugly rumours have been in circulation for some time past about the possible fate of the two newly appointed Ministers and about the mischievous efforts made by some interested persons to usurp their offices. A careful perusal of the reports of our Council during the last few days would reveal something of the reprehensible tactics pursued by a section of the House. But the inquiries made by me in the lobbies of the House and an observation of the Council proceedings on Saturday last have thoroughly convinced me that all these tactics have failed to inveigle many responsible members and that the three Nationalist parties in the House—the Swarajists, the Council Nationalists and the United Nationalists—are working shoulder to shoulder with a view—I hope—ultimately to form a really responsible and united opposition in the House. They are all well aware of their power of maintaining and upsetting the Ministers whom they are, however, prepared to give a fair trial before pronouncing a verdict on them. At any rate they will have nothing to do with the silly tactics of the non-Brahmin and the Mussalman groups which have served as instruments of Government in the past and yet which have put up a false show of opposition merely to substitute their own nominees for the present Ministers.

CENSURE ON RESERVED DEPARTMENTS

But before I proceed to the consideration of the Transferred Departments I must most emphatically protest against the insidious pressure that has been sought to be placed from the highest quarters on the Ministers with regard to the attitude of their followers. towards the Reserved Departments. It would be shocking, if it were true, that the Executive Councillors and even H. E. the Governor himself expected the Ministers to present them with votes for carrying on their most autocratic and irresponsible administration of their own special departments. What have, for instance, any Ministers to do with the ruinous Stamp Act which Government have enacted in the teeth of the most strenuous popular opposition? These gentlemen cannot be unaware of the fact that even the very system of dyarchy has been very severely condemned throughout the country as unworkable as it seeks to link Ministers with archaic officialdom. The patience and the patriotism of the Nationalist members is, indeed, strained to the utmost in giving discriminating support to Ministers. But it would be deemed perfectly disgraceful for any Government to attempt in the very remotest degree to make tools of their Ministers for canvassing and compelling support for measures—like the Stamp Act and the Back Bay bungle—which have been so severely condemned by the Press and the public for so many years. I trust that our Governor, who has shown some regard for constitutional traditions, will not bother the Ministers any more with the worries or responsibilities of any executive measures which must be allowed to stand or fall in the Council on their own merits.

SWARAJISTS AND MUSLIMS.

Incidentally the conduct of the Swarajists and the many Muslims in the Council has come in for gushing praise in some quarters. The "Indian National Herald" having pledged its support to the Swarajists as the champion-wreckers and breakers must continue even in its reports to a sincere praise them even at the cost of their duly appointed leader Mr. Pahalajani and such a sincere worker as Mr. Jairamdas. It has, therefore, chosen to praise in very high terms, the solitary action of the Swarajists in voting for the cut of 53 lakhs in the Sukkur Barrage estimates, forgetting that if Messrs. Pahalajani the original promoter of the cut and Mr. Jairamdas did not press it they must have done so on fairly good grounds. But the "Herald" should have been subsequently mortified to see its protegees practically withdrawing their opposition to all the ministerial grants even though they had tabled many a token cut to condemn the working of the Transferred Departments. The Muslim Party, again has been raised to the seventh heaven by the "Times of India" as the really strong opposition which, we are asked to believe, will work wonders in the Poona session. But who does not know how this admirable "Opposition" has betrayed its trust by generally supporting in the past the most reactionary measures of Government? Of course the Mahomedans like the non-Brahmins tried to show off their opposition just to embarrass the Ministers when their position was rumoured to have been undermined at Government House. The impartial critic, however, will easily conclude that while the majority of Mussalman members have neither the backbone nor the ability to form any permanent opposition, the Swarajists have now seen the futility of any separatist tactics and have agreed to work in a spirit of comradeship with the two other popular parties in the Council.

NON-BRAHMINS FOR MISCHIEF.

But, perhaps, the Non-Brahmins under the leadership of Mr. Jadhav have appeared to be in a most unreasonable and mischievous mood. Mr. Jadhav naturally feels hurt at being left out of the crumbs of office. But it is notorious that neither the party nor its leader has any policy or programme for the province except of the furthering sectional interests. No wonder then that they have not succeeded in building up any political strength on such sandy foundations. Un-

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY NEW MAYOR.

MR. TAIRSEE SUGGESTS MR. NARIMAN'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Editor, you are very lucky not to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the Beautiful. Do you know the reason why?

Next month on All Fools' Day or as near it as civic wisdom is to individual folly, we the City Fathers and Mothers are to confer together to bring forth a new President for the City. To those who are like me in the happy position of being justly styled "middle aged" and who can remember the traditions of the great Sir Leo's days, the spectacle of intense canvasing cannot, but be as amusing as it is sometimes a nuisance. One has to have four-wheeled brakes to be able to keep one's temper when assiduous and officious canvassers ring a change on the unending theme of the merits of several candidates. Neither, however, the canvassers nor the candidates seem to be aware of that little thing called the Municipal Act for the City of Bombay and the bye-laws made thereunder. Section 372 defines a nuisance and I should think a clever municipal lawyer would find no difficulty in bringing present day canvassing within that definition. The four candidates for the presidency are like the four horsemen of the Apocalypse amongst whom it is exceedingly difficult to choose the best, even if we were agreed as to what constitutes 'the best.' A plain businessman, however, will, I think, feel very grateful to any one who can suggest a way out, that would at one shot kill not two but four birds—I do not mean the candidates for the chair. We have to maintain in the first place the prestige of the chair by a wise selection. Secondly, we must, if possible, proclaim by the choice of the City's President—the only officer who is truly a popular choice while the Executive Chief Officer remains a Government nominee—the Maharaja of the Corporation—the independence of the city 'visa vis' the bureaucracy which has thrown no mean

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

A Difficult Problem.

In opening the South African Indian Congress at Johannesburg on Saturday, Mr. Andrews pleaded that "not a single word should be spoken which might weaken the mutual trust already established." India has, indeed, gratefully acknowledged the change of perspective in regard to the Indian question discernable amongst a few South African politicians, but we shall be ill-advised in this country to delude ourselves with the belief that "mutual trust" has been established everywhere in South Africa. In fact the proceedings of a meeting of White commercial firms recently held in Durban, indicate that it is a very difficult problem for Indians to secure such trust. The meeting warmly supported the boycott of "Asiatic travellers and brokers" by European firms and took severely to task those of them which still continued to employ Indians as commercial travellers. How thorough the boycott is can be gauged from the fact that the Association of Commercial Travellers, Europeans of course, succeeded in inducing 20 out of 21 firms employing Indians, "to take them off the road." This is how mutual trust works out.

Mr. Pradhan on Prohibition.

Even the worst critics of the new Excise Minister will admit that the statement of policy be made on Friday last was certainly more satisfactory than the unfortunate utterance delivered by Dr. Paranjpye a few days before his appointment on the India Council. The Council showed its appreciation of the new spirit animating the Minister by rejecting the cuts proposed in his estimates. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and the people of the Presidency will now await with keen anxiety Mr. Pradhan's decision on the Committee's report and the dissenting minutes which have already been submitted to him. We hope the Minister will have the courage and the statesmanship to devise a policy that will bring us within a measurable distance of the cherished goal of prohibition We also wish that he had spoken to the Council with a little less hesitation and a little more firmness. Why should he not have more whole-heartedly responded to the almost universal desire for prohibition and at the same time appealed to the Council to be ready to make such sacrifice as may be rendered necessary for the purpose? We are sure the Council would have very much relished a statement of that character. It should, however, not be long before the Kay Committee's report is published with the Government resolution on it and we hope Mr. Pradhan's concrete proposals in the matter will not fall short of his promises.

Narrow-minded.

We are sure Rao Bahadur Kale and those who supported him in the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday in his demand that Rs. 51,970, the grant budgetted for opening Inter-Science classes at the Deccan College, should be omitted will be glad that the Council refused to agree with him, when they try to look at the whole question of University education in this Presidency from a broad-point of view. How narrow this out-looks in regard to higher education could become when it was a case of supporting one institution as against another was illustrated by the remarks of Mr. V. N. Jog, who was evidently smarting under the step-motherly treatment meeted out to the Karnatak College. We admire the territorial patriotism of Mr. Jog and would like the Karnatak College to be handsomely equipped but that does not mean that the Deccan College should be starved of scientific equipment. Mr. Jadhav's petulant outburst during the course of the debate against the Deccan College as only an institution "for the sons of rich men" was as irrelevant as it was mischievous. Higher education in this Presidency, as the Ex-Minister of Education ought to know, cannot be improved or augmented by closing down one of its oldest and most efficient centres. The Deccan College serves as one of the best public schools of the English type in this country and the cultural as well as the sporting facilities it offers are invaluable for the building up of character and fine physique. It is an institution which deserves to be maintained.

A Mischievous Move.

After putting off Mr. Vallabhai Patel, the President of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association, for several months, the Agent of that Railway has at last consented to reply to him in regard to their grievances. It is a disappointing reply which, coupled as it is with a mischievous move on his part to create Staff Committees, is sure to exasperate the men. He refuses to discuss their grievances with the accredited head of the men's Association, a body which has been in existence for the last six years, and is thoroughly representative, and he seeks to create divisions in its ranks by his new proposal for the establishment of Staff Committees. We hope the men will refuse to be trapped into joining them and will take to heart Mr. Patel's warning that these new bodies meant to be under the official thumb, are to spring into existence only for destroying the influence of their Association. They are in urgent need to-day of strengthening that influence so that they can press their demands with a united front.

IN THE GRIP OF "EXPLOITERS."

POOR LOT OF INDIAN KISANS.

PLEA FOR NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS IN SESSIONS.

DELHI, March 12.

The seventh session of the Trade Union Congress opened here this evening, in the Hindu College Hall. Among prominent people present were Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Messrs. Clow, Saklatvala, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. G. D. Birla, D. Chamandal, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, and B. F. Bamcha. Mr. N. M. Joshi in welcoming the delegates said that the session was to have taken place at Calcutta, but they decided to meet in Delhi in order to have the advantage of Mr. Saklatvala's visit to Delhi.

PLEA FOR VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad in his presidential address said that workers in India were being exploited both by the well-to-do classes of the country, as well as by foreigners in various ways. They mostly based their attitude of the theory of supply and demand, and did not concern themselves whether their employees got a living wage. The responsibility for low wages rested with both the employers and the employees, and the latter were forced by circumstances to accept what was offered to them. If Labour in India was properly organised, it would be at an advantage to bargain and things would improve. To-day, a small fraction of persons engaged in industry transport and mines was only organised, while the agriculturists were totally unorganised. Government was taking land revenue and Government servants were taking their illegal tolls. Money lenders and speculators were buying the farmers' produce at low rates and selling it to consumers at market rates. These left the agriculturists, in a state of chronic poverty. Had the Agriculturists in India more properly organised, unions, they could jointly sell their produce under intelligent joint management as was done in Denmark. The speaker thought that co-operative movement in India was not likely to make a substantial improvement in the lot of Indian kisans, unless it was brought under the people's own control and working on Danish lines. He suggested the formation of village panchayats.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS.

Trade Unionism in India was still in its infancy and was growing. The illiteracy of the workers and the opposition of the exploiters were the chief difficulties in the way of its progress. Among Government servants, they had fairly good organisation of men employed in Posts and Telegraph departments. But the same could not be said of the employees of state railways. The speaker attributed this to the capitalist tendencies of the British companies, which, he said, had usurped the management and working of the State Railways. Cases of victimization had occurred on several railways, while in some places men had been threatened with summary dismissal, in case they talked of forming a Union. Men who were kept down under such restraint needed their assistance and encouragement. He hoped such intimidated railway employees would soon come forward in open and form their unions. The speaker then referring to the grievances of railway employees mentioned the absence of minimum living wage, low rates of salaries and wages of the Indians generally, as compared with Europeans and Anglo-Indians. He said State Railway rules for leave, free passes, warrants for reduced fare tickets, educational grants-in-aid, residential quarters, uniform clothing, should be applied to all. Appointments were to be made by open competitive examinations conducted by independent commissions, instead of by patronage. The form of agreement executed by railway servants should be revised on equitable conditions and be applicable to Government servants. The hours of work should be properly regulated and the system of fining should be abolished. The speaker complained against the racial discrimination on the Indian railways and said that with non-Indians at the top of the services in the Railway Board and in the administrative departments, Indians could have no justice of fair treatment.

Apart from this, the present salaries of superior officials of railways were inordinately excessive. This was to be cut down and Government should lay down for the future scales of salary for all classes of railway servants on the lines of Japanese State Railways.

B. N. R. STRIKE.

Mr. Chandrika Prasad made a reference to the B. N. Railway Strike, and after outlining the history of the strike, said that though the terms offered by the Agent were not satisfactory, the strike had been called off in the interests of public convenience. They, as a rule, did not advocate the use of strike as a weapon to secure redress of their wrongs. Their policy was to settle all differences between the employees and the employers by negotiation, arbitration or conciliation board.

INQUIRY INTO UNEMPLOYMENT.

The speaker referred to the increasing unemployment among people in the country, especially among the educated classes and suggested an enquiry into the extent of unemployment and for suggesting adequate measures for its remedy. Referring to the Trade Union Act of 1926, the speaker said that it had several defects like the application of Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code to unregistered Trade Unions and joint action by workers without forming a Union which should be removed. Immunity from civil liability of members and officers should be extended to all unions in India. The objects of registered trade unions should be extended to the same extent as in England. The restriction placed upon the powers of the Unions in spreading their funds in helping working classes generally should be removed. The Indian Railway Act was to be revised, and they should particularly urge that provisions for the constitution of Central Wages Board and National Wages Board for settling dispute concerning wages and conditions of service, and for making it obligatory on railway administrations to establish councils on lines of English Railway Act should be embodied in the contemplated Railway Bill. The question of forming an Independent Labour Party was needless, so long as the majority of workers in India had no vote for sending members to its legislatures. He regretted that their tentative scheme for labour representation in legislatures had not been responded to by the Government. He suggested twelve elected seats in the Assembly, twelve in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, eight for Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Punjab, and Burma, and six for the Central Provinces and Assam.

Referrring to the South African Settlement the speaker held it to be honourable to both the parties and hoped its actual working might prove satisfactory. In conclusion he appeled for unity among the different sections of labour, irrespective of caste and creed.

REVIEW OF CONGRESS WORK.

Mr. Joshi in reviewing the work of the Congress for the year 1926 said there were 57 Unions affiliated to the Congress. The scheme for labour representation in Legislative bodies as approved by the Congress at Madras was not adopted by the Governmbnt, though two additional seats in Bombay and one each in the Punjab and C. P. were created. Referrring to the labour legislation in India, Mr. Joshi welcomed the Indian Trade Unions Act and the Indian Factories Amendment Act, but regretted that Government should have permitted the Coorg Legislative Council to pass a legislation on the lines of Workmens' Breach of Contract Act. Reviewing the work of India's representative to the International Labour Conference, the speaker welcomed the appointment of national correspondent in India by the International Labour Office from the beginning of 1928.—A. P.

THE WORKERS' STATE.

COMRADE SAK'S APPEAL TO LABOUR.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 13.

Mr. Clow, Deputy Secretary, Industries Department was an interested visitor. Mr. Saklatvala addressing the Congress declarel that freedom was a mockory, unless the workers could become their matters. Trade Unionism was devised to secure that object. It was established with the set purpose of overthrowing capitalism and imperialism and its substitution by the workers' state. It was no use saying that they should wait until everybody was educated. As a matter of fact, trade unionism in Great Britain started in 1858 and compulsory education after it. Their task in India had been made easier by the ready made reputation nd prestige of the movement in other countries, and they must try to come into line with the advanced trade unions of the world. Proceeding, Mr. Saklatvala suggested certain improvements in the existing management of the Trade Union movement in India and advised them to call a meeting of every branch at least once a month, exchange literature and systematise their accounts. They should also maintain a research department to collect data regarding the ramifications of companies and institute an economic enquiry into the conditions of workers.

SHEAF OF RESOLUTIONS.

After four hours discussion, the Executive Council of the Congress this evening, converted itself into open congress and adopted various resolutions. The Congress extended its cordial welcome and the greetings of Indian Workers to Mr. Saklatvala, expressed its protest against the action of the Indian Government in sending Indian troops to China to further the aims of Imperialism and called upon Government to recall all Indian troops. The Congress thanked the Union Congress of South Africa for giving a hearing to Mr. C. F. Andrews and for agreeing to have a conference with a representative of the All-India Trade Union Congress, but felt that in view of the South African Agreement such conference was unnecessary. It, however, urged upon the South African Union Congress to support and initiate measures for the uplift and organisation of Indian labour in South Africa. A resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that the time had come for immediate legislation for all workers engaged in factories,

(Continued on next page.)

HOW IT CAME ABOUT!

GOVT'S VOTE CATCHING GAME.

NON-OFFICIAL BUNGLING

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, Mar. 12.

The importance of to-day does not lie in the wealth of speeches that were made in the Assembly, but in the fine art of vote-catching which goes under the name rather very much prosaic of lobbying. In this behalf the Government have come out quite triumphant. If this had been possible it is largely due to the nationalist forces. They are to be blamed for the bungling that took place. How this happened I will briefly narrate. To begin with, the Government were not quite confident of 'winning' the day. Their position at about twelve was very much precarious on account of the late coming of two of their supporters. That is why Mr. Sesha Iyengar's amendment for substituting 40 tolas in place of 1,065 tolas was carried. At this success Sir Basil was not quite pleased. Thereafter clause 4 in the bill was taken up. If the amendment had been put immediately after the bare moving of it, most certainly the amendment would have been passed. Instead of proceeding in that way Mr. Prakasam got up and he was allowed to speak for quite a length of time. His speech was no contribution to the debate; it was rather in the nature of a discourse on Timbuctoo. When Mr. Prakasam had taken so much time the president had to give the next chance to 1s. 6d. man. Mr. Taritt Bhusan Roy who followed, Mr. Prakasam kept on speaking till thirty past one when the House had to adjourn for lunch. During the lunch interval the two supporters of the Government turned up. When the House met after lunch what happened was 2 or 3 of the Swarajist supporters or those who would have voted for the amendment left the Chamber to attend the Trade Union Congress. Knowing this the Government pressed for division and at about thirty past three it was put to vote and the amendment was lost in this way. The Nationalist forces suffered a defeat that is almost crushing. I do not think that in the coming week they would be able to reject the Bill; probably some members in the Swaraj and National parties would be out of Delhi owing to the Holi. This defeat is really unfortunate because of the implications in the Bill.

The members had the opportunity of rejecting the commitment to 1s. 6d. but now the Assembly has stabilized the ratio at 1s. 6d. Though this defeat has come owing to wrong tactics, the leaders are not to be blamed for it. Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Motilaljee and Pandit Malaviyajee left no stone unturned for giving the Government a defeat on clause 5 in the Bill. For the past 3 days Pandit Malaviyajee has been going from member to member in this behalf. Mr. Jinnah in the lobby put all the personal pressure he is capable of and Pandit Motilaljee made a personal appeal to every Muslim member. All these three veterans taxed themselves to their utmost capacity, but alas nothing could come out of it.

For the speeches delivered I will just make a few remarks as to how they were received. The best liked, if I may venture to say so, speech was that of Mr. Fazil Rahimtullah. He was vehement, dignified, succinct and eloquent. He tersely indicted the Government by saying that the Indian Government is not the Government of India, but that of England in India. He warned the House not to shoulder the responsibility for stabilizing by statute the ratio at 1s. 6d. He made a great impression. He is indeed winning the laurels. Very soon Bombay can well be proud of him. Mr. Sesha Iyengar spoke but he merely muttered words. Mr. Prakasam ventured but without success. I have already stated Sir Quayum trifled with the intricacies of the subject. Of course on an elevation quite different from these was the speech of Pandit Motilaljee. He was frank and sincere. He categorically cleared up all the misunderstanding that has cropped round him. He honestly thinks that now there is no need to stabilize any ratio by statute and if he is not for 1s. 6d. it does not mean that he is not for 1s. 4d. A trifle too ingenious and bewildering no doubt but that is the fact. However that may be with what a dignity he spoke! Worthy of your name. Pearl of a man, Pandit Motilaljee, hats off to you!

DECREASE IN BRITISH EXPORTS.

TROUBLE IN CHINA THE CAUSE.

RUGBY. March. 11.

British exports during February amounted to £52 millions showing a decrease of nearly ten million sterling compared with February 1926. Imports amounted to £93,851,000, a reduction of over three millions. Of the decrease in exports a four millions was accounted for by the decline in cotton yarns and manufactures. Much of the drop in exports is attributed to the trouble in China.—B. O. W.

CHINESE MOB FIRED AT.

6 DEAD AND 11 INJURED

SUN-YAT-SEN ANNIVERSARY SEQUEL

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Singapore.—The Police fired twice, killing 6 and injuring 11 Chinese when crowds got out of hand in the excitement attending the demonstration celebrating the anniversary of the death of Sun-Yat-Sen. A large party of night scholars marched in procession and blocked the traffic. The European police inspector and two constables trying to clear the congestion were assaulted and compelled to use their truncheons. The mob later attempted to rush the police station and the inspector was severely wounded in the head, whereupon police opened fire.—Reuter.

FIERCE DING-DONG BATTLE.

SNOWSTORM PLAYS HAVOC WITH COMMUNICATIONS

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Kaifeng.—Honours were fiercely contested in a ding-dong battle which raged throughout the night in heavy snowstorms at the railway junction of Hanchuang midway between Kaifeng and Chengchow when the supporters of Chang-Tso-Lin opposed the semi-independent Honan troops. Chang-Tso-Lin's men made material advance and have occupied the Railway station of Chungmohsien.

Communications with the North have been dislocated by the snowstorm, the heaviest in forty years which is bound to affect the despatch reinforcements which were to be brought down from there to assist in Chang-Tso-Lin's main advance.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF STEAMER AND DETENUS URGED.

THREAT OF STRINGENT MEASURES.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Peking—The Soviet Charge D'Anaires in a lengthy statement after very vigorously protesting against the seizure of the Soviet steamer "Pamiat Lenina" and detention of the Soviet couriers on board, expresses the opinion that the lives of detenus are in danger because "they are surrounded by evil-minded and irresponsible Russian white guards". He concludes by saying that the situation is pregnant with grave possibilities. The Soviet still hopes for the only possible settlement of the conflict on basis of immediate release of the steamer and all detenus which will eliminate the necessity of other measures for which the perpetrators of the outrage will have to bear full responsibility.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTS TO ENTER BRITISH ZONE.

DUE TO 'MISUNDERSTANDING?

LONDON, March 12.

Shanghai.—Five hundred armed Shantungese endeavoured to enter the International Settlement, but were frustrated by a detachment of Durhams. It was understood in the morning that only hundred had received permission to pass through the Settlement provided they disaarmed. Later two British guards on the bridge leading to the Settlement noticed the approach of a large body of troops when they stopped refusing

(Continued from previous page.)

them passage. In response to a request for reinforcements 200 Durhams rushed up ready for action. Realising the futility of attempting to force the passage, Shantungese retired. The guards at the entrances to the Settlement were redoubled this afternoon.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 12.

Shanghai.—The facts leading up to the attempt of Shantungese troops to enter the British zone are as follows: Chinese authorities applied for permission to march 2,000 troops through the Settlement, but their request was refused. Subsequently, armed Chinese troops twice attempted to enter the Settlement. At first 200 of them wanted to march from the Northern boundary to the Chinese Arsenal, and when they were refused permission they marched off. But subsequently they returned, and a hundred of them crossed the boundary, but were turned back by the police and military. Then 500 Chinese troops with machine-guns threatened to cross the boundary, and when they were refused permission they loaded their rifles and machine-guns, but eventually retired peacefully. The incidents are possibly due to misunderstanding as the relations between the Chinese and British troops have hitherto been perfectly friendly.—Reuter.

UNREST IN MILLS INCREASES

WORKERS URGED TO BE READY FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, March 12.

Shanghai.—The unrest of the Chinese in the cotton mills is increasing. Strikers in a Japanese mill who had come out because objectionable posters had been torn down resumed, when the posters were replaced thus enabling them to read the exhortation to prepare for the second general strike and take preliminary steps for organisation of the citizens' Government and to "seize arms." "Running dogs have been killed" says one notice referring to assassinations of keymen.

A lock-out has begun in a Chinese mill, where the day shirt failed to turn up owing to the feared attack by armed agitators. Strikers in the British mill are still out in consequence of the dispute.

The Chinese financial circles are very much perturbed at Changtsunchang's reported demand of ten million taels from the local bankers and Chambers of commerce for military expenses.—Reuter.

CALM AFTER STORM AT WUHU.

RUGBY, Mar. 12.

A report from Wuhu, Yangtse Valley, where disturbances occurred this week states that business has now been resumed, and the customs opened temporarily, no further anti-foreign demonstrations having occurred. The Local Chinese authorities are dealing with the question of looters.—B. O. W.

BARODA DEWAN'S INVESTITURE.

BARODA, Mar. 12.

The investiture ceremony of Rao Bahadur Krishnamachariar, Baroda's new Dewan began this evening, when a magnificent durbar was held to celebrate the occasion. His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda was seated on the golden throne and by his side was the Heir Apparent on the dais.—Free Press.

NEW DEWAN OF BARODA

BARODA, Mar. 11.

A special civil and military darbar will be held to-morrow when the new Dewan, Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari, will be invested with the Dewan's powers, Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari will be given the sanad of Dewanship and dress with Rs. 5,000. After the darbar he will be carried in procession on an elephant's back to his residence.

His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda will celebrate his sixty-fifth birthday on the 24th. The deliberations will commence from the 17th. After the conclusion of the birthday week His Highness will sail for Europe on the 26th instant. It is understood that he is trying for a passage on the 9th proximo when Her Highness will sail for England.—Free Press.

SMALL-POX AT GOKAK.

(From A Correspondent.)

GOKAK, Mar. 12.

Owing to the scarcity of rain throughout the year, there is excessive scorching heat of the sun. The small-pox disease is increasing in the town. Even men of 40 and 50 are attacked by the disease.

It is learnt that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore wishes to pay his visit to Gokak Falls shortly.

Mr. H. P. Suryawanshi, a Sub-judge of Gokak has been transferred to Hukari. He delivered an interesting and instructive lecture before the young generation of the New Municipal High School.

"NEW ERA IN S. AFRICA"

INDIAN CONGRESS AT JOHANNESBURG OPENS

PRESIDENT URGES ACCEPTANCE OF AGREEMENT

"CHANGE OF HEART VISIBLE."

(FROM MR. C. F. ANDREWS).

JOHANNESBURG, March 12.

The Congress has opened well. Mr. Suleiman Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, made an admirable speech welcoming the delegates. "It is my heartfelt desire to see discussion on the Agreement carried on with calm and peaceful mind, viewing the obvious change of heart here in South Africa."

Mr. Kanjee, Secretary of the Congress, praises highly Sir Mahomed Habibullah for his courtesy in giving consideration to Congress views at innumerable interviews.

Mr. Godfrey, Deputy President of the Congress, accepts and approves the Agreement with readiness and advises to give it a trial, as being honourable to both sides, representing change of heart by the Union Government.

Practically there has been a full representation of all provinces in the Congress. Immense enthusiasm has been created. A new era in the South African Indian community is visible.

LONDON, March 12.

Johannesburg.—Opening the annual session of the South African Indian Congress this afternoon, Mr. C. F. Andrews bore personal testimony to the spirit of goodwill and good-faith which pervaded the Round Table Conference at Cape Town for which General Hertzog and Doctor Malan were principally responsible. In conclusion, he asked that not a single word should be spoken which might weaken the mutual trust already established.

Mr. Godfrey, President of the Congress, emphasised that the Indian community in South Africa approved the agreement as a whole and accepted it in the spirit in which it was made. He felt success of the agreement would mainly depend on themselves. He stated that many points were still left undecided, and much work of criticism would remain to be carried through. But whatever was done should be accomplished in a friendly spirit which pervaded the Conference itself.

OCCUPATION OF SAAR.

QUESTION SETTLED BY LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Geneva.—Vexed question of the occupation of Saar has been settled by the Council of League unanimously, adopting the Saar Governing Commission's proposals whereby the police force of 1,800 men will replace the existing French troops for the protection of railways. Dr. Stresemann finally agreed not to press the demand for the reduction of the force, to 500. The Council made a declaration that in accordance with Dr. Stressemann's wish, evacuation of the troops from Saar and the enforcement of the new order should take place within three months. It was also agreed that the new police force should not be used except in exceptionally grave circumstances, and that the figure of 1,800 should be regarded as the maximum and should be reduced if possible.—Reuter.

LORD HUGH CECIL ON WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

"A STORM OF FEMININE PROTEST"

CALCUTTA, March 12.

A special cable to "The Statesman" says: "A feminine storm of protest has been aroused by a newspaper article by Lord Hugh Cecil, in which he says: "Men and women cannot be brought together in association without either attracting or irritating one another. I am sorry that women have been brought into the House of Commons. I am still sorry that women have been admitted to the juries."—Free Press.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS.

AGENT UNABLE TO DISCUSS MATTERS

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway informs Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association that he is unable to discuss with him in detail the several points raised in his letter embodying the demands and grievances of men and that he has decided to form Central and District staff committees.

"STAND BY THE ASSOCIATION."

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, in a circular issued to the men states that the action of the authorities in trying to set up a machinery at this stage for directly dealing with the staff is intended to create divisions amongst them and to destroy the influence of the Association. He calls upon them to stand by the Association and refuse to be a party to any organisation that may be set up. He has called a meeting of the Central Executive Committee for considering the situation and determining the future course of action.—A. P.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND MEMORIAL FUND.

SATYAGRAH ASHRAM'S CONTRIBUTION.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 13.

The inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram have contributed 150 rupees to the Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Fund. The contributions were made by some doing manual work, others spinning, a few saving their daily rations of food etc.—A. P.

DRUG TRAFFIC AGENTS BUSY.

EGYPT'S NOTORIOUS ROLE.

HUGE ILLICIT IMPORTS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The real position of drug traffic is now being discovered according to the report of the League of Nations' Opium Committee which was adopted by the Council at Geneva on 11th March, stating that some Governments are steadily improving the system of control, while the import and export certificate system is being more generally applied, specific cases being followed up not only to punish the offenders but also to remedy the defects of the system. Nevertheless the present position is disappointing and very unsatisfactory. The report declares that in India illicit traffic in cocaine may amount to forty times legitimate imports. Large seizure of opium and drugs have been made in the Far East, Middle East and United States, while the outflow of opium from China very seriously embarrasses the adjoining countries. The Committee cites the case of a syndicate at Hong Kong engaged in smuggling Chinese opium to the extent of £40,000 every month. The Chief of Cairo Police has reported that Egyptians are raipdly becoming a race of drug addicts, sixty arrests being made every week in Cairo.—Reuter.

HOME FOR MINOR GIRLS

LORD LYTTON'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

In opening the Greaves' Home for minor girls at Cossipore this evening, Lord Lytton said that at a public meeting held on July 7th 1924 it was decided to raise one lakh of rupees to provide a home for minor girls rescued under the suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. He was ashmed to say that only Rs. 12,000 was subscribed in three years. But the Vigilance Society which had undertaken a campaign against minor girls traffic instead of abandoning their task in despair had rented this house.

In Calcutta 2,000 minor girls were kept for immoral purposes and this home would accommodate only 30. After making a fervent appeal for funds the Governor said: "My first request is to tht Mayor of Calcutta, the civic head of Calcutta, to open a fund for this purpose. My second request is to the Chamber of Commerce to collect from their members subscriptions for a similar fund. My third request is to the Marwari community to make an appeal to their own members for the same purpose. My fourth and last request is for some newspaper to open a subscription list for every father and mother in Calcutta to subscribe rupee 1/- for each of their own daughters to this central fund to save other children from a life of shame. Up to 1923 girls once sold into life of slavery could not be rescued and had to continue that life for the rest of their existence. The Act of 1923 provided a remedy. I ask you to make that remedy effective".—A. P.

VOTING ON MR. LALJI'S MOTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday's voting on the motion by Mr. Lalji Naranji for a cut of rupee one, from the Development Budget once more showed what support Government can expect from the so-called Ministerial parties none of whom voted with the Ministers. But for the Mussalmans and the non-Brahmins Government would have been badly beaten.

This proves once more if proofs were really needed that the Ministerial parties were brought into existence with the sole object of securing Ministerial office and not with any desire to work the Reforms. The old Non-co-operation spirit has only undergone transformation.

How long will the Presidency Mohammedans and non-Brahmins persist in slavishly fawning upon the bureaucracy who as a reward for the past three years' services drove them away and hugged to his bosom the very parties whose sole service had been to oppose Government is an enigma to

ANOTHER NON-BRAHMIN.

March 10.

MR. MUNSHI'S DISCLAIMER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Coming from Karachi to-day, I learn that in the report of an address delivered by me in Ahmedabad, which was published in your paper, I am reported to have said that "Gujarati outlook on education" must be represented in the Council. I have not seen the report as yet, but this is obviously erroneous. I have sent the address which I delivered to all the voters of the constituency.

I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish this correction in your paper, as early as you can.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. MUNSHI.

ANOTHER POLITICAL MOVE?

MYSTERY OF STERLING PURCHASE

GOSSIP IN CALCUTTA MARKET.

Calcutta. March, 10.

A mild flutter was caused in the financial devecotes to-day by Government's announcement that they were prepared to buy ready telegraphic transfers on London at 1s. 6d. This is the second occasion this year that Government, on a Thursday morning, have intruded into the sterling exchange market. Clive street is of the opinion that on both occasions a singular error of judgment has been displayed.

Yesterday's closing and to-day's opening markets found sellers of ready T. T.'s quoting 1s. 6d. but the immediate effect of Government's announcement was to depress the exchange by one thirty second and Government could not have purchased much more than £100,00 today in this market at 1s. 6d. Pobably in Bombay where money rates are firmer and re-selling by bear speculators is more in evidence, they may register a more impressive total.

All sorts of wild theories were adduced to explain this unexpected buying at a comparatively low rate, for Government's last declared purchase-point was 1/6 1-16. It is said that some deep political move is behind it and that this policy may in some mysterious way facilitate Government's struggle in the Assembly. It was even suggested that the renewed purchasing was begun in order to help Bombay speculators to reverse their "bear" position without undue loss! The more probable explanation, however, is that Government have over four million sterling to buy before the end of the month and that they consider that the sooner they begin to do so, the better.—"The Englishman".

WORKERS "SUFFERED ASSAULTS."

GIRI'S REQUEST TO SAVE AWKWARD SITUATION.

NEW DELHI, March 11.

On information received by Mr. V. V Giri, President of Bengal-Nagpur Railway Union, now staying at Delhi with the Vice President, Mr. B. Ramlingam, Mr. Giri has wired to the Agent, B. N. Railway thus: "Reports received from Adra and Khurda that men are not allowed to resume work and that they suffered assaults. Take necessary action. Otherwise, serious results". He has also wired to the Agent requesting him to carry out the undertaking given by him consequent on the recall of the strike to ask the District officers to obey the instructions of the Agent and thus save any awkward situation.

It is understood that Government have instructed the Agent to view favourably the grievances of men.—Free Press.

SUPPORT TO B. N. R. STRIKERS.

CALCUTTA, March 12.

Mr. Mukundalal Sarkar has further received remittance of £80 equivalent to Rs. 1,068|8|0 from the International Transport Federation at Amsterdam towards the relief of strikers of B. N. Railway, needed by forfeiture of strike period wages.—Free Press.

MEN NOT ALLOWED TO RESUME.

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The General Secretary, Labour Union, Kharagpur, wires:

"Shunting masters, guards, brakesmen, labour secretary and others of Khurda Road have not been accepted for duty. The ex-strikers of Adra, Bhaga, Purulia Tumsar Road, Markona, Dantan, Vizagapatam, Machada and other places report non-admission for duty. The Agent's terms regarding non-victimisation have been broken by the Departmental officers. Many Kharagpur ex-strikers, shops, stores, exchange operators, electrical engineers, are being victimised, taunted and transferred to outstations and pressed to sign books lists or threatened dismissals on non-compliance and settlement papers are kept ready for men disallowed admission. Great indignation prevails. The Agent has been wired to praying timely intervention to save the serious situation."—Free Press.

COST OF LAND ON THE BACK BAY.

A correspondent writes:—

In the debate upon the Back Bay Reclamation in the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar tried to compare the present price of land on Hornby Road with that of the reclaimed land of Back Bay and said that many persons will willingly come forward to purchase the reclaimed land at Rs. 70 per square yard because the land on the Hornby Road is now valued at Rs. 1,200 per square yard. Many persons do not know that the cost of building a foundation on a reclaimed land that of Back Bay is enormous and it will cost not less than Rs. 300 per square yard extra to build a piled foundation on the Back Bay land—perhaps it may cost more. It all depends upon the depth the piles require to be sunk.

BOMBAY MINISTERS ON TRIAL

(Continued from page 6.)

deterred, however, by these obvious considerations Mr. Jadhav in his feverish desire to smash the present Ministers has temporarily assumed the role of an obstructionist leader and busies himself in the lobbies to inveigle some Extremist leaders in his net. It was his group which insisted on dividing the Council on the first cut in excise grants and which—learning a little by experience—satisfied itself by merely obtaining the verdict of the Council on the larger cut moved by Mr. G. I. Patel. It has been the general practice of Nationalist groups to move cuts in the estimates of the Transferred Departments with a view to give hints and warnings to Ministers but generally to withdraw them in the event of receiving satisfactory explanations and assurances from them. This procedure would be particularly advisable to adopt towards an Excise Minister who has just stepped into his office and yet who must appear in public, burdened with the unenviable heritage of his predecessors. Now the Nationalist members were fairly satisfied with the general statement of Mr. Pradhan on Friday last and hence desired to withdraw the original motion. But the Non-Brahmins objected to the withdrawal and courted a sound defeat. But Mr. Jadhav verily surpassed himself on Saturday last when he did not allow Mr. Kale to withdraw his motion regarding the Deccan college and derived the satisfaction of shouting a solitary "Aye" in favour of the cut. This, however, taught something even to the intractable Mr. Jadhav who did not afterwards interfere with the withdrawal of other motions later in the day.

MINISTERS ON TRIAL.

After this performance of Mr. Jadhav the remaining cuts in the estimates of the Educational Department were either withdrawn or not moved at all, and the House preferred to proceed with a general discussion of the policy and urgent reforms. Let it not, however, be understood that the Nationalist parties propose to give a "carte blanche" to the Ministers to do as they like. They well give the Ministers time to settle down to their work and carry on for some time before judging their acts in the light of their promises. The Excise Minister will naturally be tried by the decision he will take on the report of the Kay Committee and on the minutes of the dissenting members. The Education Minister has indeed begun well by temporarily settling the difficulties in his own District and by granting admission to 40 instead of 8 new women teachers to the Ahmedabad Female Training College. But he, again, will naturally be judged by the programme of educational expansion he is able to conceive and carry out in the next budget. As an independent member remarked, it would be the easiest thing to throw out the present Ministers, but then would they not be tired to death of the obvious substitutes that are running about? It may now be safely stated that the most responsible and patriotic members have decided to retain the deciding power in their hands but to exercise it not by rashly abusing it but by guiding and controlling the policies of the Ministers. How far they succeed the future alone can tell.

BOMBAY NEW MAYOR.

(Continued from page 6.)

challenge to the city in deciding to go on with the Back Bay Development. Thirdly, we must give to the President elected that assurance of the City's confidence in him which no amount of canvassing will obtain for the successful canvasser, for the latter would really be the choice of minority whatever the appearances to the contrary may be. Lastly, in the choice of a President, the Corporation must realize that there ought never to be left any room for "butterification".

After these desiderata being placed before you, do you, Mr. Editor, tumble to the suggestion I have conceived and want to convey or must I tell you with all the parade of initials and surname, the name of the one citizen of Bombay who is an outstanding member of the Corporation and the Council, who is arrayed in battle with the bureaucracy and who has not solicited our suffrages? If you have not realized yet the name which every citizen of Bombay will soon be repeating with gusto as the fearless exposer of official workings, you will never know the name of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Let the Corporation teach a lesson to Government, let the City once again show confidence in Mr. Nariman and let the City Fathers and Mothers agree to the choice of the only son of Bombay who has refrained from becoming a nuisance of a would-be President.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDOS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

March 13.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Captain E. Hakewill Smith lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday, the 13th instant.

We understand that Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will be nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in order to enable him to take part in the discussion on the report of the Land Revenue Committee of which he was the president.

AN ELECTION PETITION.

HEARING BEFORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AT POONA.

POONA CITY, Mar. 12.

The petition of Mr. Dinshaw Cowasjee against the election of Mr. Khaserao Pawar, M.L.C. on Poona Rural constituency was heard, to-day by a special tribunal composed of Mr. A.C. Wilel, I.C.S., Dewan Bahadur G.S. Rao and, M.P. Khareghat, I.C.S. (retired). It was contended for the petitioner that the election of Mr. Pawar was illegal and void in as much as he was not a British subject and had not resided for a period of six months before his nomination to the Council within the constituency.

Mr. V.K. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law for the opponent filed a written statement and contended that Mr. Pawar who was Home Member in the Gwalior State had resigned from service six months prior to the nomination day. The constitution that Mr. Pawar could not stand for election as he was not a British subject was dropped as rule 7 provided that the subject of a Native State could also stand for election. Evidence was then given on the point of Mr. Pawar's residence at Poona for six months prior to nomination. Rao Bahadur Patil, Principal of the Agricultural College and others were examined on behalf of the opponent.—A. P.

PUNJAB BANK AFFAIRS.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION PROCEEDING

LAHORE, Mar. 12.

The affairs of the Hindustan National Bank which started work on 7th January 1925 with five directors and a nominal capital of one lakh which was subsequently raised to ten lakhs were the subject of a protracted public examination by Mr. Madan Gopal, advocate, official liquidator under section 196 Indian Companies Act in the court of Colonel Nicolas, Liquidation Judge at the Lahore District Court. The examination commenced on 7th March and those examined included Lala Kanwar Sain, Managing Director, two other directors, two local directors of branches, Chief Secretary of branches, Chief Manager, Chief Accountant Manager and Cashier. The examination of the remaining directors and bank officials has been adjourned to April 23rd and 25th.

BANK'S DIRECTOR ON TRIAL.

The Punjab Industrial Bank case under section 477 A. I. P. C. which has been postponed from time to time owing to the indisposition of Diwan Mangal Sain, late Managing Director, one of the accused who has been brought from Hongkong under arrest was taken up in the court of Mr. Nandlal Manchanda, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore as the mental expert who had had this accused under observation had reported that the accused was fit to take his trial. Owing however to exigencies of court business, the case has been adjourned to 15th and 16th March.—A. P.

CONGRESS HOUSE EXTENSION SCHEME.

SPECIAL MEETING OF B. P. C. C.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held at the Congress House on Sunday evening on a requisition of 20 members of the Committee among them being Messrs. Krishna Iyer, B. G. Kher, V. V. Jerajani, J. C. Erunza and others, Mr. Krishna Iyer moved the following resolution:

"With reference to the resolution passed on the 20th February, sanctioning a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 for erecting shops and a residential chawl on the southern and S.W. portions of the Congress House compound respectively, the Estate Committee do carry out only that portion of the resolution which relates to the erection of shops and that the portion relating to the residential chawl be held up 'sine die.'"

Messrs. V. A. Desai and M. N. Talpade vehemently opposed the resolution and called it nothing but mischief.

Mr. B. G. Kher and the mover of the resolution explained that their idea was to wait only for a week to draw the attention of the members to the seriousness of their undertaking. The requisitionists were as anxious, if not more, as the gentlemen who opposed the resolution. For the safeguard and safe conduct and safe investment of Congress funds and it was only with that view of seeing the Congress funds well invested that the resolution was moved.

After some discussion, the resolution was put to vote and was declared lost by a majority of eight members for it and 14 against it.

RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR INDORE

A correspondent writes from Ajmere:

A deputation of some of the leading men of Indore City headed by Mr. P. M. Pillay, waited upon Mr. W. A. Buyers, Senior Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, when he was in Indore lately. As soon as the inspection special consisting of Mr. Buyers and other railway officials steamed into the Indore platform all of them were received with due respect. The subjects regarding the necessity for an overbridge, gate and booking office, etc. west of Indore Station were discussed at length. Mr. W. A. Buyers and others assured them to do the needful, and said with the construction of an overbridge, the provision of a booking office and a gate would go hand in hand.

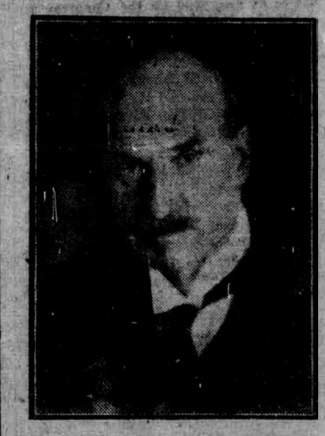
KARL MARX.

ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH.

(BY A NATIONAL GRADUATE.)

Few people have exercised a great sway over the human mind in modern times as Karl Marx, the pioneer of Scientific Socialism has done. It is not difficult to see that the public mind of post-war India, has also much in its composition that is traceable to the influence of Marxian thought. The rising generation of India is coming closer and closer to his teachings and has almost realised that the future of India must inevitably be modelled in the light of sociological principles that he propounded and have been accepted to be universally sound. It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that on the anniversary day of that great man's death all Trade Unionists Labourites, Socialists and Communists in India should meet to discuss the future plan of action for the liberation of India in Delhi at the instance of the celebrated Communist M.P. Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala.

Any writer on Marx has to face a difficult problem. The subject is not only exceedingly complex; it is also bitterly controversial. Followers of Marx have generally been noted for the intensity of their belief in his infallibility, so much so that there is a tendency to erect him into a kind of high priest of Socialism, whom to criticise is regarded as indicative of intellectual presumptuousness. Lenin, the greatest Marxist that has ever lived, has, however, shown by his own example, that every letter that Marx wrote, was not written for the guidance of all the ages to come and that there are bound to be some imperfections in his thought-processes, based on the economic and social environments, as he saw them. But the real difficulty does not proceed from the Marxists. It is the opponents of Marxian thought that render a critic's way insuperably difficult. They have exhibited all the bad taste, bias and prejudice against Marxian thought. The tradition and attitude of animosity, for the most part, obtains among those, who uphold the present social and economic order. When we know that the most practical Marx its, viz., the Russian Communists, are



G. S. A.

Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor-elect of Bengal, who was given a hearty send-off on leaving London last week.

subjected to all sorts of misrepresentation and calumny, we need not say more about the ocean of prejudice and hatred against everything Marxian, in the capitalist and imperialist press and propaganda literature.

It is not pretended here to do justice, even remotely, to the teachings of Karl Marx, but just to make note of the fundamentals of his teachings on the anniversary of his death. It should be remembered that Marx was not merely a Socialist even if he had never made his deductions about the inevitability of Socialism, his work would still be of enormous importance to the sociologist and social historian. He offers us not only a system of economies, but a philosophy of social progress. Besides many other pamphlets and tracts, his memorable work is "The Capital". In this monumental work, he exhaustively deals with his three main doctrines known as the theory of surplus value, the theory of materialist conception of history and the theory of class struggle. As to how Marx and his life-long friend and collaborator Frederick Engels, applied these theories to explain the working of modern human society can be read in the Communist manifesto.

The Labour movement in India can no longer be called an infant movement and Labour leaders cannot possibly carry out their great task of bringing consciousness to the working class of India of the immensity of their role without properly understanding the principal tenets of Marxian philosophy. Mr. Saklatvala has already placed before the Indian public his proposal of starting a Labour College for India and it may be confidently expected that all possible arrangements for the study of Marxian philosophy will be made there, if his proposal is enthusiastically taken up by the leaders of public in India.

"ALL RELIGIONS ARE IDENTICAL."

PLEA FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

TOWARDS HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

ALIGARAH, Mar. 13.

"To realise unity of life is to realise universal brotherhood; observed Mr. Abdul Karim, an eminent Theosophist of Madras addressing a largely attended students' meeting last evening, held under the auspices of the Muslim University Union. Mr. Karim, who in pursuance of a resolution adopted last December in a meeting of the Theosophical Society at Adyar that steps should be taken to propogate better understanding between the Hindus and the Muslims in India, is making an All-India tour with this purpose in view, spoke for an hour exhorting the students to create a fellow-feeling among themselves, and never to regard any other religion lower than their own. All religions are identical, and in their essence pursue different courses to each other. We can progress peacefully and live amicably. The speaker laid stress on the point that every gospel preaches the oneness of life and universality of god, and on that ground he concluded religions are seeking truth which is god and their followers are sure to reach heaven on their after life.

In an interview to the press Mr. Abdul Kerim expressed strong hope of the adoption of his breadth of vision by the country to secure better understanding between the two great communities of India in the near future.—Free Press.

COMMON CONCEPTION OF JURISPRUDENCE.

BIRKENHEAD ON BRITISH ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN LAW

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Lord Birkenhead presided at a lecture at the University College by Professor J. H. Morgan who declared that faithful administration of Indian Law by Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was a vital bond of union between India and Empire. Emphasising the respect of English Judges in India for Indian Law, he said that complaint was often heard that Judges followed it too closely. They were more Hindu than Hindas.

Lord Birkenhead said that apart from the Crown, it was amazing additional bond of the union that there should be common conception of jurisprudence. There should be only one authoritative and dignified tribunal qualified to give decisions as binding throughout the Emprie.—Reuter.

IN THE GRIP OF "EXPLOITERS".

(Continued from previous page.)

mines, tea, coffee and rubber plantations and in all other organised trades and industries providing for (1) Adult Franchise, (2) Eight-hour day, (3) Machinery for fixing minimum wages, (4) Sickness and unemployment insurance, (5) Old age pensions and pensions for widows and orphans, (6) Maternity benefits and, (7) Weekly payment of wages. The Congress declared its willingness to bring about the greatest possible solidarity and co-ordinated activity on the part of Trades Unions throughout the British Empire in order to counteract the ruthless exploitation carried on under the aegis of British Imperialism.

SESSIONS CONCLUDED.

Mr. Chamanlal was elected chairman of the executive council and Mr. N. M. Joshi was re-elected General Secretary for the coming year. The next session of the Congress will be held at Cawnpore.—A. P.

T. U. C. SESSION CONCLUDES.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 13.

The seventh session of the Indian Trade Union Congress concluded this afternoon. The attendance was confined for the most part to delegates. Those present included Messrs. Goswami Jogiah, Chamanlal, Joshi, Saklatvala, Mr. Shiv Rao Mr. Nirmal Kanti Bose and Mr. Barucha. About thirty resolutions were passed. The Congress first adopted the annual report and expressed confidence in Mr. N. M. Joshi M. L. A. the General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress. The Congress extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Saklatvala and thanked him for his patient fight for workers and peasants both British and Indian and also thanked his constituency for electing him to Parliament.—A. P.

C P COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

NAGPUR, Mar. 12.

The C. P. Legislative Council re-assembling this noon discussed Rao Saheb Korde's cut of Rs. 1,000 under the head General Administration (reserved) as a protest against the bad conditions of agriculturists in Berar. The Hon'ble Sir J. T. Marten assured the House that the discussion on the subject would receive due consideration and that Government would look at the agriculturists' grievances with sympathy. The mover pressed the motion which was declared carried. Another cut amounting to Rs. 1,42,700 for abolishing the Commissioners posts was declared carried by a majority of three votes. 27 members voted for the cut and 24 against. The Independents and a few members of the Nationalist party voted with the Congress Party.—A. P.

DYARCHY IN BENGAL

MINISTERS' SALARIES VOTED

MR. BANERJIE'S MOTION LOST.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

In the Bengal Council to-day the motion of Mr. J. L. Bannerjee for the total refusal of salaries of the Ministers was lost by 73 votes to 59 votes.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

Moving for the total refusal of the salaries for the ministers, Mr. Bannerjee said: "I am convinced by accepting office under the present system of Government, Ministers have placed themselves in a position that is essentially false, hallow and deceptive. They are like the fifth wheel of the coach making an awkward encumbrance, powerless for good, powerful only for mischief and evil, for they help to bolster up the evil and pernicious system of Government and give the bureaucracy an opportunity for believing that this Government is responsible to the people, a Government which is autocratic to the root and branch to the entire body of its system and because the ministers infect the whole country with the virus of servility. The ministers are helpless and impotent. They have no control over the purse policy or the administration. They are like automata and helpless puppets at the back and call of the Executive Councillors and their own secretaries."

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Chakravarty, he said though Mr. Chakravarty had scrupulous regard for public purse, the first act of his official career was to commit the House to a monstrous expenditure of 33 lakhs for a store faced building for the Legislative Council. Referring to Mr. Guznavi, he said Mr. Guznavi had always posed as a jealous champion of communal rights and had been responsible for the strike and the unpeace that now vex Bengal. Muslim Bengal is heaving with uncontrollable emotion over the Ponaballai firing but Mr. Guznavi did not resign from the Government under which such wanton slaughter of unarmed multitude is possible.

Concluding Mr. Bannerjee said: "I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, from the Hon. Chakravarty to Mr. Chakravarty the man and appeal to him to come down from the evil prominence of power and position and join hands with once again and let us go marching on together to rise or fall together in the cause of honour, freedom and patriotism."—Free Press.

"TREACHERY AGAINST MUSLIMS."

Mr. Chakravarti said the Ministers had joint responsibility. He detailed the policy that he would follow as regards education.

Khan Bahadur Azizul Huq said that though ready to support dyarchy he was opposed to the personnel of the present Ministry.

Mr. S. C. Bose said the present Ministers did not enjoy the confidence of the House nor were they capable of leading the house. They were enthroned on the vote of 44 Government and Government-nominated members. By not voting for the release of detenus the Ministers had contributed to the slavery of the country. The ministers had not made any suggestion for the forward march of freedom of the country.

Sir Abdur Rahim after referring to the circumstances in which the present Ministry was formed said that so far as Mr. Ghuznavi was concerned the entire Mahomedan public was opposed to him for the ignominous part played by him. It was a treachery against his community.

Mr. Wordsworth said that though while he had been a member of the Educational Service he had suffered at the hands of Ministers he was not opposed to dyarchy.

The Hon. Mr. Moberly said if the resolution was carried there would be no Ministers. It was not against particular Minister but against dyarchy and the present constitution.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy protested against the insult hurled on the supporters of Mr. Ghuznavi as hired voters and also against the method of intimidation employed by a certain section.

RESOLUTIONS LOST.

The resolutions were put one by one and declared lost.

Mr. Moberly's motion that Rs. 94,38,000 for the expenditure under General Administration, as amended by the Council be granted was carried 88 voting for and 36 against it. The Council adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEMANDS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

The Bengal Council which met in a crowded House could only consider 13 amendments out of 107 on the demand made under the head General Administration owing to divisions being demanded on every motion to reduction or refusal. Of the 8 divisions claimed, Government sustained defeat twice, one regarding the refusal of subscription to the Indian News Agency, the other about the grant of Rs. 70,000 under the head Staff and Household of Governor and Band Establishment. Government, however, succeeded in carrying the demand of Rs. 3,89,000 under the heads Staff and Household of Governor, Private Secretary, Military Secretary and Body Guard establishment.—Free Press.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION.
Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's
BHRUGUVATI
OR
GONORRHOEA CURE.
An Unparalleled Ancient Ayurvedic Specific Cure for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. It gives immediate relief, removes irritation and burning sensation of the Urethra in a few days. Price for complete course Rs. 6-12.
AYURVEDASRAMAM,
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Complete Catalogue FREE on application.

ANOTHER SEARCH AND ARREST.

CALCUTTA, March 12.

Kiran Chandra Das, said to be a student, was arrested at his residence in Lansdowne Road yesterday in consequence of a search conducted by the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police. Certain books and a letter are reported to have been taken possession of.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT ON PONABALIA SHOOTING

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

After interpellations in the Bengal Council, Mr. Abdul Kassim gave notice of leave to adjourn the House to discuss a matter of public importance, namely, the firing at Ponabalia (Barisal) on a Muslim crowd on the last Shivratri day.

After some discussion, the President fixed 2-30 p.m. on Monday as the time for discussing the motion.—Free Press.

HEALTH OF BENGAL DETENUS

GOVT, NO PREPARED TO PUBLISH INFORMATION.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

The Bengal Council resumed its sitting at 2-30 p.m. to-day.

Replying to a question with regard to the health of political detenus and prisoners who were alleged to be suffering from serious illness. Mr. Morley said Government were not prepared to publish information about the number of detenus suffering and the nature of the disease.

After some demands for grants had been voted and some negatived, the House adjourned till tomorrow 10-30 a.m. when will be taken up the demand for salaries of Ministers.—Free Press.

SUBASH BOSE IN RANGOON JAIL

NO SIGN OF RELEASE.

CALCUTTA, March 12.

The Rangoon correspondent of "The Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is now detained at the Rangoon Central Jail. According to medical advice he is taken out every evening in a motor car to the Royal Lake under the escort of a Bengalee C. I. D. officer. He can be almost seen there every day walking alone. He has been very much reduced, but he is cheerful. There is a distinct shade of melancholy on his face. As the C. I. D. officer is always there with him nobody dares talk with Mr. Bose though it seems to b ethe best way of curing him. When his brother was there there was an expectation that the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation would be released, but there seems to be no sign of releasing him.—Free Press.

PERSIA AGREES TO REDUCE PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Col. McCormack added that Persia had agreed after three years to reduce opium production by ten per cent. annually fro three years and thereafter would decide her policy in accordance with the General situation. Government, in order to facilitate reduction, would exempt from taxation lands where poppy was cultivated and grant special loans to assist proprietors in abandoning cultivation.

OPIUM CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

The Council decided to place the cultivation of poppy in Persia on the agenda of the next Assembly of League and convene a Conference at Geneva in November to draw up an international convention for abolishing import and export prohibitions and restrictions.—Reuter's Special.

MUKDEN TO CHANG TSO LIN'S AID

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Peking.—Despatches show that 60,000 reinforcements are being brought down from Mukden to assist Chang Tso Lin's main advance and the first of these troops are already traversing Peking.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Mar. 13.

The northern portion of the western disturbance has weakened after causing nearly general rain in the Northwest Frontier Province and a few falls in the Northern Punjab and Kashmir. Its southern portion is now over Central India and has caused local rain in the Central Provinces West and Hyderabad North.

Chief amounts.—Cherat one Inch: Drosh, Rawalpindi, Nurree and Peshawar three quarters each: Sonamarg a quarter: Parachinar a half: Akola, Amraoti and Jubbulpore quarter; Parbhani two.

Forecast.—A decrease in the extreme north and an extension in the central parts of the country and into Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

A REPLY TO SAKLATVALA

"DO NOT SPIKE MAHATMA'S TYRES."

My Dear Shapurji,

Your letter to Mahatma Gandhi (I would like to continue addressing him as such, though the term—Mahatma is tabooed by you), while it has undoubtedly evoked feelings of pain in the hearts of some of us, has undoubtedly rendered service in clarifying the atmosphere, just as a thunderstorm serves to dispel the clouds and is generally followed by a clear and purified atmosphere. It is one of the salient characteristics of the ebbtide of a human movement, that in the hour of its defeat a mood of self-introspection supervenes. Your letter has helped us in this self-introspection. Just as your residence is, six thousand miles away from that of Mahatmaji, your view point is miles and miles and miles distant from that of the latter. As a Christian paper puts it "there is only one formula for knowing the human soul," and that is the formula announced by St. Paul when he said "I know whom I have believed." The paper proceeds to add "We know whom we have believed; and we know no other. The person in all the world whom we know least about is the person whom we do not believe." You do not know Mahatmaji, for you do not believe him. It is only this alchemy of belief and faith which will make one know Mahatmaji and believe in his gospel. To him the Charkha is a sign and symbol of freedom and deliverance of the poor and down-trodden, for one-hundred and fifty years of British Rule have left them still with barely one meal for their maintenance and a loincloth for their clothing. Its mission is to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, for the petty two-anna piece which you look down upon with ridicule is sometimes the only thing which keeps away starvation and dishonour from the thatched cottages that constitute the seven hundred and fifty thousand villages in this country. The Charkha is not an attack upon the West or upon its machinery. It is primarily and fundamentally meant to give employment to agriculturists in their spare time when they have got no other occupation. "The Government schemes of canals, scientific manuring, carrying on agricultural work by machinery," to which you refer have touched but the fringe of the agricultural population and have not removed the devastating poverty of the land. You write as if a beneficient and benevolent Government were ready like Father Christmas to distribute these boons to the people on some sweet morning and that Mahatmaji stood between the Government and the peasantry like some evil ogre preventing the latter from accepting these gifts from "a satanic Government." Will you believe me if I tell you that your reading is entirely wrong? Even in the hey-day of non-co-operation Mahatmaji was willing to negotiate with the Government if he thought that such a negotiation would be beneficial to the people. In fact he asked members of the Councils, which were then boycotted, to work for prohibition and Khaddar. Do you realise, Shapurji, that it is this same good fairy of your imagination with her schemes of canals and scientific manuring who has but a few days back foisted a ratio upon the country in the teeth of universal opposition, which will result in accentuating the distress in the agricultural districts specially and leave them without any staying powers?

WAS BARDOLI DECISION A BLUNDER?

It is a matter of surprise that a student of national and international affairs like yourself, should not have been able to appreciate the epochal moment when India laid her crown of leadership at the feet of Mahatmaji. I know you are incapable of injustice. Is it then a wrong angle of vision which makes you see in Mahatmaji's work in South Africa nothing but "general failure to free Indians in South Africa from political and civic slavery"? Do you believe that it was nothing that he made men where there were so many stray and unguided sheep, that it was nothing that he led a host of ten thousand people to paths of self-sacrifice and self-respect, that it was nothing that he gave away his wealth and princely practice to go to gaol and sweep voluntarily the latrines of the gaol, that it was nothing that Indians became thereafter a factor to be reckoned with? To him his work in South Africa was the period of apprenticeship in preparation for that God-allotted task of redemption of India, just as the carpenter's bench was a period of apprenticeship to Christ for his God-allotted task of the redemption of humanity. When he came back it was with a burning passion to serve and his leadership was preceded by his work in Champaranya for indigo labourers and the founding of his Satyagrahashram which embodied his ideals. Then came Jallianwalla and the bitterest cup of humiliation it has ever been the lot of this helpless country to drink. It was Mahatmaji who then saved the honour of the country and bade men rise from the grovelling position they occupied. That cup of poison was turned by him into a cup of sweet Amrit for he cemented the whole nation into one and awakened a universal desire for freedom and emancipation from the thraldom and bondage under which the land was held. Your analysis of the tasks of leaders is, I admit, very pertinent. You say that Mahatmaji performed the first task, viz., "expressing boldly and fearlessly the unexpected views of the people" but that he abandoned the second task, viz., "without waiting for the new, to obstruct the old with such effort as to make it absolutely impossible for that order to continue to function". You then proceed to observe that "we are so overwhelmed with the disastrous defeat at the second stage of our struggle that our lot to-day is harder than before to attain success over the conditions of the past." I admit that there are differences of opinion even among the most devoted adherents of Mahatmaji as to whether the fight should have been abandoned at Bardoli after the Chauri Chaura incident. What did that decision however, even supposing it was wrong, indicate? It signified that the ethical fervour of Mahatmaji was so great that he would not abandon his principles at any cost, even though it might mean retarding the national movement. What he seeks primarily is 'the kingdom of God which is within you." I feel that amongst those who cried out loudest for the blood of Christ were not merely religious bigots but political reformers who were not satisfied with the replies of Christ to their impetuous demand for a speedy revolution against the domination of Rome. One such crime is enough for the world. Let us not go in for another.

NOT A BELIEVER IN CLASS WAR.

You make much in your letter of what you call "fraternising and co-operating of Mahatmaji with the master-class," the implication throughout the letter being that this so called fraternising with Zemindars and industrialists has led to injustice and poverty for the working classes. Shall I be pardoned for saying that this remark of yours betrays your peculiar Communistic view of life which would taboo even social contact with what is known as the master-class? Mahatmaji does not believe in class war and would like to save India from the sort of class war which is raging in Europe. His condemnation, however, of the sins of the master-class is no less trenchant on that account whenever it is found necessary. One of the main reasons for his advocacy of the use of Khaddar for all is the existing slum conditions in industrial districts. His gospel of love, however, is so broad and catholic, as to include all, princes or Zemindars or the mill-owners or the poor, and he would not substitute the present tyranny of the rich over the poor by the tyranny of the working classes over the rich and the poor alike.

A NATION'S HOMAGE.

I suppose you will welcome frankness. May I then frankly tell you that your references to the term Mahatma have pained many of your countrymen and country-women? Mahatma has never allowed the use of the term for himself and has strictly enjoined on all that they should not use it. There are thousands of men and women, however, in this land who will use the term for him for they feel that he has given them a new life and shown to them light where there was darkness. If Mahatmaji feels that he will offend thousands of his followers if he places the taboo upon the word in the manner which you propose, surely he cannot do it. You must have seen in your varied experience of life a mother falling on her feet before a doctor who has saved the life of her child. Shall we not then fall on our feet before one who has lifted us out of the mire, given us our self-respect and practically broken the chains of slavery which were tied round our wrists and feet? Why do you take umbrage at men and women touching the feet of Mahatmaji? Is not this hero-worship to be found even in your ideal state of Russia where hundreds and thousands of Russians passed in silent reverence before the dead-body of Lenin? Were you not once yourself the recipient of almost unprecedented honour from the labouring population of Glasgow when they marched past you in a procession of seven miles long? This homage to a national hero is but the manifestation of the feelings of reverence ingrained in humanity for the power which permeates through and rules this world. Do not attempt to destroy these feelings, thereby undermining religion which to us here is still the breath of life, whatever the new evangel of Communism may say. Your attack on Mahatmaji's dress shows again, what I said in the beginning, that you do not know him. We all appreciate the action of the British General who while dying offered the cup of water to an ordinary soldier saying "thy need is greater than mine." Why then do you ridicule the action of one who, when he saw the condition of millions of his brothers and sisters, threw off his surplus garments and contented himself with merely a loin-cloth, saying to them all "your need is greater than mine" The tragedy of India is too deep for tears. There is, however, one man who has felt the iron in his soul and who weeps with India in her sorrows. His wagon is hitched to a star while your wagon is on the ground. He bids us look up to the stars. I admit it is sometimes too cold on the heights to which he takes us and we feel a sense of desolation and have a desire like normal human beings to walk on the earth. At the same time he does not disdain the earth and his heart throbs with feelings of sympathy with millions of human beings suffering in sorrow and misery. His Khaddar cult is a symbol of this. What is your panacea? Please come down to brass tacks and give it, otherwise for God's sake do not spike Mahatmaji's tyres.—Yours, etc.

J. K. MEHTA,

Bombay, Mar. 12.

THE SHERIFF'S REPLY.

POLITE---PLAUSIBLE---UNACCEPTABLE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—So the Sheriff of Bombay has sent his reply to the Citizen's requisition re "No War With China." That reply though polite, is plausible and unacceptable, for the proposed meeting is "non-controversial, non-political and non-sectarian."

(1) Does the Sheriff suggest that the people of Bombay are in favour of a war with China?

(a) Is the Bombay Corporation in favour?

(b) Is the Indian Chamber in favour?

(c) Is the Mill-owners' Association in favour?

(d) Are grain, rice, timber, iron and coal merchants in favour of a war with China?

(e) Has he received any counter-requisition from decorated citizens of Bombay?

If not, how can the Sheriff assert that the demand for "No War with China" is a subject of controversy in Bombay?

NOT POLITICAL BUT HUMAN.

Further, the Sheriff is erring when he regards this requisition as political. It is essentially human. Here are the proofs:

(1) Indians and Chinese are bretheren in religion, in culture, in old traditions and have retained friendship for generations.

(2) The Chinese have not invaded or injured Indian settlements or Indian life.

(3) They are trying their best for their own freedom.

(4) And it is most unbrotherly, nay, inhuman for India and Indians to send her own sons to over-awe or hamper or injure their own Chinese brothers, who have been most friendly to them for centuries.

(5) Does the Sheriff seriously suggest that a request to eschew war with China is an act of hostility against the Government?

(6) Does it not lead the citizens to suspect, that things in China are not what they seem to be? For, if Government have no intention to wage war with China the Sheriff could have simply written to say, that as the Government have no intention to go to war with China, it is not necessary to convene a public meeting to give expression to Bombay's demand for no war with China. Instead, we get a plausible reply from the Sheriff that will convince no one.

REQUISITION—NOT SECTARIAN

The Shariff then contends that the requisition is not supported by a sufficiently large body of 'responsible' citizens of Bombay! So in place of Sir Phiroze Sethna's prominent citizens, the Sheriff substitutes the phrase responsible citizens! If by, responsible citizens, the Sheriff means responsible to the Government, and their satelites, truly the signatories of the requisition are not. But it can be safely asserted, that the signatorits are responsible to their own city, country and conscience, and as such deserve better recognition than the Decorated Durbaries of the Government House. Further, the Sheriff, complains that "Europeans and Mahomedans of note are conspicious by their absence in the list." Is this a great discovery?

How many Europeans have signed the requisitions for South African meetings, or for Sir Ratan Tata's Memorial meeting? How many Europeans and Muslims, have supported Sir Purshottamdas in the Assembly?

And further, have not Muslim leaders denounced any war with China?

The requisition is signed by educated ladies and gentlemen of all classes and creeds—except by Durbaris no doubt, and it is unfair to suggest that "it emanates from a particular section of the community and is indicative of one school of thought". Will the Sheriff be pleased to state, whether he has met representatives of the people of Bombay for urging war with China? I am sure, he hasn't.

WAR—AN IMPERIAL QUESTION!

The Sheriff's final contention is that war is an Imperial question!

Is that a valid reason for stifling human opinion on what concerns humanity the most? It is not Imperialism nor Imperialists that are shouldering the gun—it is the innocent human beings. And the Imperialism that disallows even the bare discussion of war—which is a subject of life and death to thousands of human beings—stands to-day discovered and discredited, no matter if Durbaris and Johukams stand by it with submissive lowered heads. All is not well in China; and the Sheriff's refusal betrays further trouble in that Celestial country.

May Heaven help China.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A KHAN BAHADUR ENTERTAINED.

An interesting function took place in the compound of the Radio Club on Friday evening when Mr. Shaikh Yakoob Vazir Mohmed was entertained by Mr. J. K. Parulker on behalf of the Medical Relief League in honour of the title of Khan Bahadur having been conferred upon him by the Government.

Mr. Parulker in welcoming the guests of the evening narrated the services rendered by Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakoob to the Government of Bombay and the Social Service League. He was also he said, the President of the Medical Relief League, and was taking active interest in its progress. He wished the recipient of the honour health, wealth and prosperity.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakoob Vazir [illegible] Parulker, Dr. Rayker and other members of the Medical Relief League for entertaining him that evening and expressed a hope that the Medical Relief League would continue to serve humanity as ever before.

The guests retired on the lawn for refreshment, and the function then came to a close.

INDIRECT TAXATION

REDUCTION URGED.

PROF. JOSHI ON INDIAN BUDGET.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Prof. G. N. Joshi delivered a public lecture in the Servants of India Society Hall on Saturday evening on the "Indian Budget 1927-28" in which he dwelt on Many interesting points relating to the Indian Budget. Referring to the present Budget recently introduced in the Legislative Assembly, he said the level of taxation was extremely high and was maintained at a high level under extraordinary circumstances. He cited figures to show that in 1914, the level of taxation was lower, which was screwed up by Government during war-time. Taxes on salt and posts and telegraphs were increased, and though the war had terminated and Armistice signed, the level of taxation was kept up on the war basis. The Government of India took Rs. 310 crores per year from the people without ascertaining their income. If they had ascertained the income of the people they would find that it was the poorest country in the world. If Government or State, did not make a decent existence for the people, he thought, it need not exist itself.

He advised the Government to ascertain the taxable capacity of the people both individually and as a whole before taxing them, and, he felt sure they would not be able to raise even half the revenue from the people. He urged the legislature to do away with the salt-tax and reduce postal charges to the pre-war basis. The custom revenue of the Government of India was Rs. 50 crores which he considered ill-based and most unscientific. He did not mind an increase in the direct taxation, but urged for the reduction of indirect taxation. For instance, he pointed out, Government derived Rs. 7 crores from the duty on sugar at the rate 25 per cent. and on matches and cigarettes there was a special duty. He advised the Government to help the sugar and match industries in India, and then increase the duty on these articles which the country would not mind, but at present there was no State help to indigenous industries, and at the same time high taxation was imposed on imported goods which made for the people difficult to purchase goods.

He suggested to put up the army and navy expenditure to Rs. 40 crores, and Indianise the service so as to make the country self-supporting and self-contained. He then incidentally referred to the provincial contribution of Rs. 50 lacs to the Bombay Presidency, and said this money should be spent not for the reduction of deficit which was also Rs. 50 lacs, but for the nation-building departments while the deficit should be met by reduction and retrenchment.

ADMINISTRATION OF INCOME-TAX DEPT.

CENTRAL REVENUE BOARD'S REPORT

NEW DELHI, March 11.

The Central Board of Revenue has published its second consolidated report on the administration of the Income-Tax Department during 1925-26. After enumerating the changes made in law and procedure, the Board emphasises at the risk of repeating, what may seem to be a platitude, that the administration of Income-Tax requires efficient and adequate staff, if work is to be done properly. Alluding to the salient fatures of the year, the Board makes particular mention of Bombay where there was a slight revival in piece goods trade.

If revenue from cotton mills be left out of consideration there was, as a matter of fact, an increase of Rs. 4,69,029 in the demand for the year as compared with that for previous year. Every head of income showed an increased demand with the exception of "business" in Bengal. The year was a record one for export trade. Import trade improved but not to the extent hoped for. Shipping industry was at a standstill from revenue point of view. Both jute and tea did well, but not so, coal.

There was an increase under every head of demand except under "professional earnings" the fall in which is attributed to a general decrease in litigation. In recent years increasing attention has been paid to collection of information regarding owners of property especially in some larger cities. Income under this head had not always received sufficient attention previously. Systematic surveys are now conducted by the Income-Tax Department in large cities where a substantial revenue may be expected from this source and the records that are thus being compiled will be of value.

The question of dealing with bogus companies and partnerships that have been created only for the purpose of evading income-tax is under active examination and it is hoped that before long adequate means will have been devised and applied. The number of appeals in the year fell from 21,423 to 19,477, there being net reductions in demand from 60 lakhs to forty-six lakhks.—A. P.

Y. M. C. A ACTIVITIES

MR. HOBBS' ATTACK

UNFOUNDED CHARGES

The following are a few interesting extracts from a letter addressed to the European Association of India by the General Secretary of the National Council of India, (Y. M. C. Associations), Burma and Ceylon:—

At the very outset I would register my protest that the European Association should come to conclusions without an enquiry at which proofs were adduced either by members of the Y.M.C.A. themselves or others who might be interested. Indeed it is significant that the suggestion made by Sir Hubert Carr to commit the matter to the Council for enquiry was rejected. In the second place, I would emphatically reject the assumption that the European Association has a right to interfere either with the work or the policy of the Young Men's Christian Associations of India, Burma and Ceylon. We are at all times open to friendly representations made to us by our critics, but I repudiate the inference that the Young Men's Christian Association has been in the past or will be in the future controlled in any way by the European Association.

My colleagues and I would point out the grave injustice that has been perpetrated by your Association. Assuming that the European Association were desirous of conducting an impartial enquiry into our affairs, was the method of a public meeting the best means of obtaining an impartial verdict?

MR. HOBBS' ATTACK.

Mr. Hobbs in opening his attack at the meeting of the European Association stated that in the recent history of the Y.M.C.A. "there had been a dangerous and mischievous perversion of a movement". He further added that in England it had become closely associated with the Labour Party and that it was a tragedy "that so admirable a movement should take the broad road which leads to anarchy." Such a charge is, I believe, absolutely baseless, and can easily be refuted by anyone who will consult the list of members of the English National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s. He spoke of the Y.M.C.A. being essentially "British in principle." I regret I am unable to follow the speaker in this, for while it was true that the founder of the Y.M.C.A. was British, its principles have been Christian, and Christianity is greater than nationalism. The speaker then stated that the Y.M.C.A. (apparently in England) had been severely handled by an English journal for ventures in trade. I may point out that the English National Council appointed a Committee of Enquiry consisting of Lord Asswith, Sir R. V. Vassar-Smith and Mr. F. Gore-Browne, K.C. The conclusions of this Committee stated that "There is no ground for the suggestion that the Y.M.C.A. has been guilty of unfair or unjustified competition."

ESSENTIALLY A CHRISTION MOVEMENT.

The next charge affirms that in 1917-18, European control of the Y.M.C.A. came to an end. Even if this were true, it would only demonstrate that the movement was becoming indigenous to India, and that the work and ideals of many Englishmen in the past had brought about the result towards which they had worked. We as a Y. M. C. A. recognise that community as such has any specific right to control a Christian movement. We recognise further that in the domain of religion at least there are no racial barriers and we are justly proud of the fact that no one community controls the destinies of the Association but that its control is vested in men who have the Christian outlook on life of whatever race they may be. On the other hand let us come down to actual facts as they are today. The control of the Indian Federation of Y.M.C.A.'s is vested in a National Council consisting of 30 members. Turning to the list I find that 15 of these are British, two Anglo-Indians, one American and 12 Indians. I would also take the opportunity to refer to the fact that the Presidents of almost every important local Association in India, Burma and Ceylon are Englishmen and I pay a tribute to their devotion and to the serious interest they take in their work.

Another reckless statement made by Mr. Hobbs (and apparently accepted by your Association) was the one which suggested that "unpleasant literature" was distributed by the Y.M.C.A. to the troops in Mesopotamia. I presume that this is supposed to have occurred during the War as our connection with Mesopotamia ceased almost immediately after? Again we are prepared emphatically to deny this charge and I would point out that the Head of our work in Mesopotamia, the Rev. L. A. Dixon, was mentioned in Sir Percy Lake's Despatch and also in General Marshal's final Despatch on Mesopotamian operations.

WORK DURING WAR.

Among those who publicly recorded their appreciation of the work done by the Y.M.C.A. in War areas were the Secretary of State for India and General Bingley, who at a public meeting in Simla in January 1917, made the following statement: "We are all of us interested, directly or indirectly, in the men on active service in Mesopotamia. I know of no other way in which you can help these men more than by furthering the work just now being done by the Army Y.M.C.A. of India." Again we have two letters written to Mr. Paul by Sir Charles Munro, then Commander-in-Chief in India. In one of these letters he says, "I desire to convey to the Indian National Council of the Y.M.C.A. and its personnel my grateful appreciation, as well as that of the Army in India, of the magnificent service rendered by them, for the comfort and welfare of the British and Indian Army." If Mr. Hobbs' insinuations had any basis in fact, would these testimonies from the highest military authorities been forthcoming?

ALLEGED CHANGE OF POLICY.

The next series of charges refers to the alleged change of policy in the activities the Y.M.C.A. after the Y.M.C.A. Convention in 1920. What exactly was this resolution? "The Convention agrees that the Association should ally itself in no sense with party politics. In view of the new era of political development into which India has entered, the Convention is of opinion that the Association in India has a great opportunity for stimulating the growth of high ideals of citizenship and of promoting the study of public questions in an atmosphere of good-will and mutual understanding. It believes that the Association should exert its influence in every Christian way possible towards the complete application of the teaching of Jesus Christ to commercial and industrial, political and social questions, and should stand for justice and fair play in both public and private life".

Now this resolution as it stands was drafted by a Committee, the most prominent member of which was a Scotsman holding an official appointment under the Bengal Government. He realised that if India was to be prepared for self-government, as determined upon by Parliament, it was necessary for us to give young men this help for them to become good citizens. Students in all countries are interested in the political situation. In the older and the newly established Universities of the United Kingdom, generations of students are afforded the fullest opportunities for studying and discussing public questions of moment. This privilege (or rather, right) is recognized by the Education Departments of the Government throughout India, and student debating societies constantly discuss matters of public importance. Suppression would make the situation worse; for these discussions of public matters would become all the more attractive students because of its prohibition. In our Associations too the educated Indian and the Anglo-Indian desire opportunities for expression. We have resolutely refused to become the agents of any kind of political propoganda; but we are convinced that the discussion and study of matters of public importance is a necessary outlet for young men in order that they may form opinions that are not one-sided. This is a liberty which is accorded to all Government or Aided Colleges, and it is a liberty for which we have a claim, and will continue to make a claim. We repudiate any suggestion that we have ever permitted our Associations to be used for purposes of political propaganda or by political parties. In 1923 we felt that our resolution might be misunderstood and so we presented to the convention a resolution which is possibly clearer in its wording and was not open to misconception. This resolution runs as follows:—

"The Convention considered the question of reconsidering Resolution III on Programme, passed by the Tenth National Convention (1920). The Convention considers that it was one of the resolutions arising from the report of the Committee on Programme of Work for 1920-23, and accordingly is not of further application unless reaffirmed by this Convention.

CONVENTION'S RESOLUTIONS

As regards the whole question of education in citizenship, the application of the teaching of Jesus Christ to its problems being one of the aims of the Association, the Convention resolves:

1. That the teaching of civics should form a much greater part of the activity of the local Associations in the National Union than has been hitherto realized; and that each Association should endeavour, by classes, debaets, lectures; discussions, social surveys, etc. etc., to inculcate in all its members a desire to study the development of the community in the family, in the village, the city, the province, the empire, and groups of nations, special attention being given to the study and survey of village and town organisations.

2. That the practice of citizenship should be encouraged in every Association by the development of responsibility in committees, community service, dramatic, social and athletic clubs, night schools, sanitary squads, ambulance divisions, etc., etc., and that each Association should strive to become a centre of community life, where self-government, self-direction and responsibility to one's neighbours are taught."

(To be continued.)

INDIAN FREEDOM A WORLD NECESSITY.

PT. J. NEHRU'S FORCEFUL PLEA

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Special Representative.)

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.

In spite of short time at disposal for preparations, The International Congress against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism held here from 10th to 15th inst., was a tremendous success. It was organised by The League against Colonial Oppression which represents about four hundred organisations of the world. The organisers of the Congress had never expected such a great and spontaneous response to their invitations. Hundred and seventy-four delegates of different races, colours and creeds from all parts of the world, representing oppressed as well as imperialist nations, assembled here to find out ways and means and mobilise all the forces for the emancipation of the oppressed peoples of the colonies from the powerful grip of capitalism and imperialism, although representatives of several organisations in different countries could not come here to attend the session of the Congress either due to passport difficulties created by their governments or due to lack of funds which prevented them undertaking the journey. Mr. Lansbury remarked that he had not seen such an important gathering in his whole life like the present one. And it is true because, in 1907 in the International Socialist Congress of Stuttgart only one colonial representative, Mr. Cama from India took part and supported in condemning the colonial policy and capitalistist exploitation. Therefore, this Congress in comparison to the previous one, is historical and epoch-making in the emancipation movement of the colonial countries.

The Congress held its sessions in the Egmont Palace and it is most interesting that the man whose name the palace bears, fought against colonial oppression of his country (Belgium) through Spaniards in the 16th century. In the spacious and magnificent hall of the Palace in which the sittings were held, a symbol—2 chains connected by a link carrying the motto "Liberte Nationale, Egalite Sociale" and flags of different countries around it could be seen at a prominent place. The flag of the Indian National Congress was here noticable. Among the pictures and maps hung on the flour walls of the hall, illustrating and graphically representing slavery, famine and oppression in the colonial countries, India was given a great deal of attention.

PERSONALITIES BEHIND THE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the important personalities who took part in the deliberation and proceedings of the Congress, were Messrs. S. O. Davis (Miners Federation), George Lansbury M.P., Fenner Brockway M.P., Becket M.P., Bridgman M.P., Miss Wilkinson M.P., and many others members of the Independent Labour Party, Henry Barbusse (France); Edo Fimmen, Secretary of The International Transport Workers (Holland); Dr. Helene Stocker, Prof. Gold schmidt, Prof. Theoder Lessing, Ledebour M. R. Muenzenburg M.R.; J. Vasconcelos, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, Mexico; Miglioni Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Italy; Dr. Marteaux Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Belgium; Hsiung Kwang Suan (Official Representative, Canton Government), Lian (Kuo Min Tang Party, Canton), and several others. Indit was represented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Delgate of I. N. Congress) and Prof. Barkatulla, V. Chattopadhyaya, T. Sinha and A. C. N. Nambiar representing various Indian organisations in Europe and America.

In this Congress Great Britain through its I. L. Party and other organisations and China were very strongly represented and took prominent part throughout the session. Of course, Chinese and Indian problem dominated all other questions.

Amongst prominent persons who sent their greetings to the Congress can be mentioned Prof. Einstein (Germany), Romain Rolland (France), Mahatma Gandhi and Mme. Cama (The aged leader of the Indian Freedom Movement, Paris). The telegraphic greetings of Mrs. Sun Yat Sen and Shriniwas Ayangar were received with tremendous cheers and applause as they were read out in the meeting.

AGENDA OF WORK.

Important items on the agenda of the Congress were: 1. Opening addresses, 2. Imperialism and its consequences in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, 3. Imperialism and the dangers of wars, 4. Co-operation between the national liberation movements in the oppressed countries and the labour and anti-imperialist movements in the imperialist countries, 5. Co-ordination of the national emancipation movements with the labour movements of all countries, colonial as well as imperialist, 6. Establishment of a permanent world-wide organisation linking up all forces against imperialism and colonial oppression.

On the first day the Congress was opened by Mr. S. O. Davis (Miners Federation, England) with a short introductory speech. He specially laid stress on the fact that the interest of the oppressed people and that of workers in the imperialist countries are closely identified and further pointed out the problem of Chinese workers on the one hand is precisely becoming the problem of the British workers.

Thereupon the delegates of all colonial and semi-colonial countries were given a chance to speak on the situation in their countries. The memorandums of Ledebour, Lansbury, Fimmen, Prof. Lessing and Goldschmidt on the second and third items of the agenda were received with long ovation. Amongst the speeches Harry Pollit's (England) was very forceful and effective.

INDIA A WORLD PROBLEM.

Pt. J. Nehru in his opening speech narrated a brief history of the British rule in India and concluded with the remark: I do submit that the exploitation of India by the British is a barrier for other countries that are being oppressed and exploited. (Applause). It is an urgent necessity for you that we gain our freedom. The noble example of the Chinese nationalists has filled us with hope, and we earnestly want as soon as we can to be able to emulate them and follow in their foot steps. (Applause). We desire the fullest freedom internally for our country, not only, of course, internally, but the freedom to develop such relations with our neighbours and other countries as we may desire. It is because we think that this International Congress affords us a chance of this co-operation that we welcome it and greet it.

Mr. Fenner Brockway M.P. and chairman of I. L. P., in his speech urged for the solidarity of European workers and colonial oppressed people to fight out their common enemy—Imperialism. He referred to the MacDonald Govt., specially in reference to its policy to India and admitted that it was a shame for Labour Government for not having fulfilled its promise towards India. The B. I. L. Party, although a minority party, would see that this would not happen once more. He shook hands with Mr. Lian, (Kuo Min Tang Party). (Loud cheers and Applause) and promised that his party would stand by the Chinese nationalists in their struggle for freedom and prevent war against China and Soviet Russia.

Mr. Chen Kuan (Chinese Trade Unions), who brought the greetings from China, said that Dr. Sun Yat Sen lately saw the weakness of his party, and recognised the power of the workers and peasants and therefore included them in his party to bring down to knees the foreign imperialists in China, and the Kuo Min Tang Party follows the path chalked out out by their leader.

WITHDRAWAL FROM INDIA.

In the third day's sitting Pt. J. Nehru in the name of the Indian delegation moved a resolution demanding complete freedom for and withdrawal of the British army of occupation from India as well as withdrawal of Indian troops from China, which was unanimously proposed by the Executive Committee of the Congress. In support of it he made a short and forceful speech and cited the example of Egypt which has not got real independence as long as the British army of occupation was stationed there. The resolution was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Becket M.P., read out a resolution formed in a combined meeting of the Chinese, Indian and British delegates, in which fight for complete independence where national forces so desire, withdrawal of troops from China, refusal of war credits, recognition of Canton Govt., direct action including strikes and the imposition of the embargo against transport of troops and munitions, has been demanded. This resolution is signed by Lansbury, Brockway, Davis, Manus, Pollit, Wilkinson, Becket, Crawford, Stocks, Nehru and Lian. On behalf of the English delegates Becket said that they were determined to carry out this resolution by intense propaganda in the English working-class and to prevent all plans of war of English imperialists. The resolution was unanimously passed and cabled to Canton Govt. and Indian National Congress.

Further a combined declaration signed by Indian and Chinese delegates to renew old cultural ties between the two countries and to carry out a common fight against English imperialism, was read out by Mr. Lian.

Amongst other important resolutions passed by the Congress may be mentioned one proposed by the Trade Union delegates of 17 organisations with 8 million organised workers, declaring their complete solidarity with all the oppressed people of the world, struggling for their liberation from the yoke of imperialism, and pledging themselves to support them with all their strengths and means in their power.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

One of the most important achievements of the Congress is that a "League against Imperialism and for National Independence" has been started. According to the constitution all organisations, parties, trade-unions and persons who lead an earnest struggle against capitalist and imperialist dominarion for the self-determination of all nations, for the national liberty of all peoples, for the equal rights of all classes and all persons, shall be allowed to affiliate to the League. The headquarters of the League will next be situated in Paris. In the Working Committee of League, Lansbury, Fimmen, Muenzenberg, Barbusse, Nehru, Lian, Senghor (N. Africa), Hatta (Indonesia) and one delegate from Latin America have been elected as permanent members. The Executive Committee of the Congress and the Working Committee of the League have to look after the organisation and conduct of agitation and propaganda on a broad scale against all forms of oppression of nations and mankind. The Working Committee will collect materials on the results of imperialist oppression in the different countries and will, by lectures, manifestos and exhibitions in the capitalist countries, awaken the manual and intellectual workers to support national and social struggles for the emancipation of the oppressed peoples. The League has its special task of carrying out the decisions and resolutions of the Congress.

LAST DAY'S SEESSION.

The last day's session of the Congress lasted till late 2 at night. Mr. Edo Fimmen, who for the most part guided the deliberations of the Congress, made a concluding speech, appealing to the delegates to begin work immediately after their return home, in spite of various accusations about the object and work of the Congress, which might come from the stronghold of the enemies of the oppressed nations.

During five days of the session, all the delegates were busy from early morning till late at night. They came to know each other better through the discussions in the meetings of the Executive Committee and group of countries in these days. A sort of closer contact between various oppressed countries was "for the first time" established, which is of uppermost advantage and essential in the present struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial countries I had a talk with several delegates of various countries and every one expressed unanimous opinion about the success of the congress and was very much optimist about the future work undertaken by the Congress.

India has gained a great deal by sending her delegate, Pt. J. Nehru, to this International Congress and will not fail in future as well to co-operate with this new organisation to achieve her goal.

GOVT'S MISLEADING COMMUNIQUE.

PATUAKHALI, March 11.

Innumerable applications are being filed every day protesting against imposition of punitive tax on Hindus. The Secretary, Pathuakali Hindu Samaj has submitted a memorial to the Governor-in-Council alleging that the portion of Government communique about "There being a long-standing and well-established practice of stopping music before mosque" is misleading and incorrect and praying for thorough inquiry to ascertain the real truth.—Free Press.

SIX SATYAGRAHIS CONVICTED.

PATUAKHALI, March 11.

Six Satyagrahis were convicted to various terms of imprisonment to-day. One volunteer from Aligarh and eight others, released from Barisal jail, reached here. Several members of the Satyagraha Committee started for Delhi to consult Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Birla and other Hindu leaders with a view to devising means to lead the movement to a successful termination.—Free Press.

CAIRO-KARACHI AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Malta.—The Fifth Cairo-Karachi airliner landed at Kalfer Aerodrome at 2|30 this afternoon. After splendid crossing the aeroplane descended low over Vesuvis. The flight will be reusmed on 13th March.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF SPANISH SUBMARINE

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Madrid.—A message from Cartagena says that Spain's latest submarine B-6 did not appear for three days and was last seen diving.—Reuter.

RUSSO-TURKISH COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

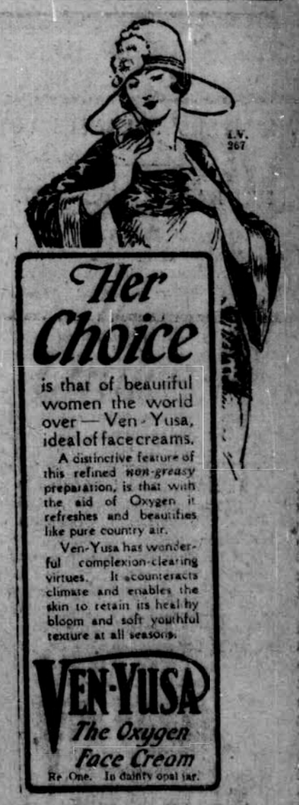
LONDON, Mar. 12.

Constantinople.—The Russo-Turkish Commercial agreement has been signed according to which Turkish exports to Russia will be limited to 45 articles of the annual value of seven million sterling, while Russian exports will not be limited.—Reuter.

"BACKWARD CLASS, STRENGTH OF NATION."

CALCUTTA, March 11.

"Backward classes are the real strength of the nation and unless untouchability is removed there is no hope for Swaraj," said Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal at a public meeting of backward classes held at Albert Hall, Sir P. C. Ray presiding. Resolutions were passed urging establishment of headquarters in Calcutta and propaganda centres in all districts to educate these classes, and demanding seats in the District Board, medical college and engineering college, be reserved for them.—Free Press.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is that of beautiful women the world over—Ven-Yusa, ideal of face creams.
A distinctive feature of this refined non-greasy preparation, is that with the aid of Oxygen it refreshes and beautifies like pure country air.
Ven-Yusa has wonderful complexion-clearing virtues. It counteracts climate and enables the skin to retain its healthy bloom and soft youthful texture at all seasons.
VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream
Re. One. In dainty opal jar.

DESHABANDU'S PUBLIC HEALTH SCHEME

BENGAL GOVT. TO BEGIN WORK

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

In the course of to-day's proceedings of the Council. Hon. Mr. J. Donald, Finance Member made a statement with regard to the late Deshabandhu Das' scheme for public health organisation. He said Government had accepted the principle of the scheme and when that was carried out in full a very considerable sum of money, say about eleven to twelve lakhs of rupees would be required, but they were going to make a beginning next year with three lakhs in the budget. If the scheme proved successful in the initial stage it should be in full working order at a very early date.

Dr. B. C. Roy asked how long it would take to put the whole scheme through.

Mr. Donald replied it would probably take three years. It would mean something like six hundred doctors trained for the special work.—Free Press.

GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE

FORMAL INVITATIONS TO BRITAIN AND JAPAN

LONDON, March 12.

Washington.—Formal invitations to Britain and Japan to attend the Three-Power Naval Conference at Geneva has been sent to the British and Japanese ambassadors for transmission to their respective Governments.—Reuter.

DATE OF CONFERENCE NOT FIXED YET

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Washington—The Disarmament Conference will meet as soon after 1st June as convenient. The actual date will depend on the time required by Japan to increase her present delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference and provide the delegation with new instructions.—Reuter.

FATE OF "KIRI SHIMA MARU"

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Tokio—It is feared that the training ship "Kiri Shima Maru" with 49 persons on board has foundered 100 miles from Inubu Cape and the destroyer which was searching has been ordered to return to Yokosuka.—Reuter.

LATE MR CAWASHAW B. PAYMASTER

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Cawashaw Barjorji Paymaster from appendicitis which took place on Monday last at the age of 49. Mr. Cawasha's father Mr. Barjorji F. Paymaster was connected with the pay and cash office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for 40 years and on his retirement at the end of 1900, his son, the deceased, was given employment in the same office and gradually rose to be the sole Treasurer of the Railway. He was born in September 1877. He was very efficient in his duties in the Railway and was known for his honesty and integrity in the very responsible position he held. He was very popular on account of his obliging nature.

His funeral was largely attended and the chief officers of the Audit Department also attended it. He was a trustee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Zoroastrian Fund started 35 years ago by his late father, and he continued taking a deep interest in its working. With Mr. Cawashaw's death the family connection with the Railway extending over 65 years has now ceased. The deceased was of a gentle disposition and was highly affable. He leaves behind him widow, two sons and a daughter.

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MR. MANU SUBEDAR ON HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The following are additional extracts from the minority Report of Mr. Manu Subedar who differed from all his colleagues of the Special Advisory Committee on the Industrial Housing Scheme:—

It is nowhere stated why the Government chose the particular places to locate the chawls, but the explanation may be found from the following extract in the departmental report of the period ending March 31st, 1922:—

"It was originally contemplated that of the 50,000 tenements to be constructed, about 35,000 could be built on land in possession of the Improvement Trust or easily obtainable and that for the remainder it would probably be necessary to reclaim part of the salt works in the North East of the Island."

The Improvement Trust land available is then described in a table, "leaving land for 200 chawls of 16,000 tenements to be contained elsewhere." "So far the only land it has been possible to acquire outside the Improvement Trust Schemes is that at Delisle Road, which provides for 33 chawls, or 2,640 tenements, and costs Rs. 21 per square yard, a rate which it would not be economically, possible to pay, except for an insignificant proportion of the total area required."

Mr. M. E. Joshi, an architect, who has studied the housing problem of Bombay with care, said on the subject of location in his lecture on 17th April 1926., as follows:—

"It is not known on what principles the distribution of these chawls is made in the different localities that have been selected by the Development Department It would be interesting to know whether the number of chawls in each locality is regulated according to the labour employed in each centre. If this is so, the question of transit facilities does not arise, but looking to the number of chawls as compared to the labour employed in that centre, it seems that the former exceeds the demands of the latter and in that case transit facilities for distant centres are necessary. The question is who is going to pay for the transit facilities."

The location of the chawls in certain places has been very unfortunate. From the point of view of the cost, apart from the reference to the price of land above, the land at Worli has proved too costly because of the expenses for levelling and filling and also pile foundations which it was found necessary to put.

One section of the Worli chawls all along the line abuts on an open drain where it is impossible for an ordinary layman to stand for two minutes on account of the stench. Apart from the unpleasantness of smell, the surroundings could hardly be regarded as healthy or clean. I am told that this open drain would go away after some years, but in the meanwhile it could not do any good to those who dwell in the place.

At almost every place where the chawls have been located, heavy costs had to be incurred on account of the difficulties of water and sewers and drainage. The departmental report for the perid ending 31st March 1923, says:—

"Owing to lack of pressure in the Municipal mains, and to the want of low level sewers of adequate capacity in the neighbourhood of the chawl areas, it has been found necessary to instal temporary arrangements for pumping water to chawl roofs, as well as those necessary for the drainage and disposal of the sewage of the areas under occupation. The conditions referred to are not likely to be rectified for some years, and must entail considerable additional work and expense to admit of the buildings being occupied.

SHORTAGE OF WATER.

Further difficulties were shortage of water, about which I understand there were many complaints. This was due to to the fact that very heavy rate for water was being charged to the Department by the municipality. Why public bodies could not get these points settled much quicker, I have never been able to discover.

Amongst the other difficulties of location must be mentioned the difficulties of transport, which are acknowledged to be serious with regard to Worli, which comprises 60 per cent. of the housing scheme. These were mentioned frequently in discussions with labour leaders as a serious deterrant to prospective tenants.

There has been the difficulty of lighting as will be illustrated from the following question:—

"Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North) (a) Have the approaches to the inhabited chawls of the Development Department at Naigaum been provided with proper lighting arrangements?

(b) If not, is the provision of such arrangements under consideration of Government? The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) No.

(b) The matter has already been taken up with the city of Bombay Improvement Trust, who have been asked to make the necessary lighting arrangements in the area."

(Bombay Council, 19th February 1924)

Even now I understand that, apart from the roads and the approaches, which in some cases have been provided with lights, there is the grievance with regard to the passages and staircases of the chawls not being lighted.

INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION.

The other difficulty, which was brought to our notice, was that of police protection. The idea that all working men are loafers and badmashes is ridiculous. There is a tiny section of badmashes of whom the working classes are as much in terror as the propertied classes and this section has much greater facility for their operations in the working districts than in the districts inhabited by wealthier citizens. Mr. Surve raised this point with great emphasis in the course of the discussion about the facilities which the Department claimed to have made, and I think there is room for improvement in the police protection provided round about these chawls. Had the chawls been located in the midst of older habitations, there could not have been any grievance on this score.

The other shortcoming in the matter o location is the absence of temples and places of worship generally and markets, for the provision of which I understand the Department is now stirring. There is also lack of schools and other social amenities usually enjoyed even by this section of the community.

The Department appears to have realised when it was too late that there was something very wrong with regard to the location. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir on 11th March 1924 said:—

"I may tell the Honourable House that before they suggested delay in the construction of the chawls, I went into the question myself some time ago to see whether we could not remove some chawls to other localities for the sake of convenience, and I found that it was not possible unless Government were prepared to sacrifice a large amount of money. Government were not prepared to make the sacrifice."

UNDUE HURRY IN PUSHING FORTH WORK.

At the root of the whole difficulty appears to be the hurry with which the work was intended to be done. I must say that there was more haste than speed in pushing forward the programme of housing. The Governor of Bombay, speaking on the 6th of December 1922, said:—

"Accordingly I next endeavoured to ascertain how the conditinos of the daily life of the working classes could best be ameliorated within the shortest possible time, and in August 1920 I introduced in the Legislative Council certain amendments of the law which were necessary to enable my Government to proceed to tackle this difficult problem on bold and comprehensive lines."

"The scheme is still far from complete; but two important stages have been successfully negotiated, the stages of examination and preparation, and we have come here today to receive ocular proof of the commencement of the last and to my mind the most satisfactory stage, the stage of construction."

Mr. St. Nihal Singh, the official propagandist, speaking on the same subject, said:—

"The work of building these tenements has been so systematised that the rate of progress is equivalent to an output of one block of 80 tenements in 6 days. Efforts are now being made even to beat that record."

Sir Lawless Hepper, speaking on 6th December 1922, said:—

"The rate of progress has now reached the equivalent of an output of one chawl every five working days."

The public of Bombay was amazed at the stolid indifference of the Development Department to what was being thought and said about their activities. Mr. Jamsethji P. Mistry expressed the following representative comment on the matter:—

"What one cannot understand in the rapidity and persistence with which construction of such chawls is advanced on the face of such rigid and valid objections. It is high time that further construction should be stopped and ways should be found out to prepare better designs, and to work them cheaper than at present."

("Bombay Chronicle," dated 25th May 1923)

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